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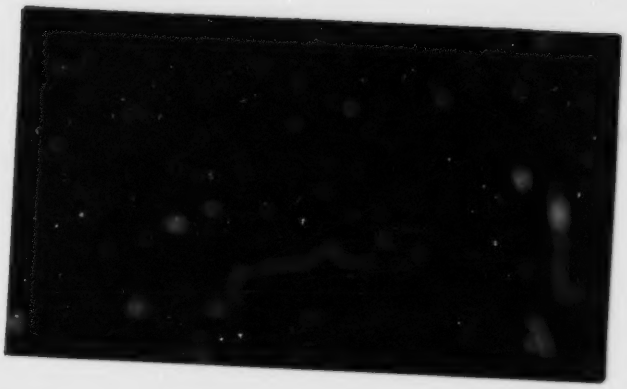

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SEXUAL FANTASY IN A SAMPLE OF INCARCERATED SEXUAL OFFENDERS

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ABSTRACT

It is now acknowledged that sexual fantasy begins early in life, occurs regularly, and plays an integral role in sexual activity (Kinsey, 1953; Eysenck, 1976). However, few studies (Marshall, in press) have systematically surveyed the sexual fantasies of sexual offenders. Nonetheless, there is a widely held belief that early exposure to pornography elicits fantasies that precipitate sexual deviation (e.g., Malamuth, 1981) and there is a growing cognitive and sexual fantasy component in the treatment of many sexual offenders programs (Aithers, Margues, Gibat, and Marlatt, 1973).

Three groups of federally incarcerated offenders, rapists (N = 23), pedophiles (N = 21) and non-sexual offenders (N = 20), were administered a self-report psychometric battery. Tests included Wilson's (1978) Sex Fantasy Questionnaire (SFQ), portions of the Derogatis Sexual Functioning Inventory (Derogatis, 1970), A Personal Activity Inventory of Sexual Experience (author's), four scales of offender-related personality dimensions (Gough, 1969; Gough, Peterson, Quay & Cameron, 1959) and a measure of social desirability (Crowne & Marlowe, 1960).

Unexpectedly, there were few group differences on the frequency of different fantasy categories Self-reported purposes of fantasizing did not differ between groups. However, pedophiles expressed less interest in acting out fantasies that had a strong intimacy component. Overall, the pattern of sexual fantasy was similar to a normative sample although the reported frequency was actually lower than cited norms. Sexual offenders did not differ from non-sexual offenders on measures of personality or social desirability. Although social desirability was correlated with the personality scales, it was unrelated to reports of sexual fantasy or sexual experiences. These results are discussed in terms of the contention that "sexual deviates have limited erotic imagination" (Coen, 1978) and the hypothesis that incarcerated sexual offenders are a subset of the antisocial criminal population.

CHAPTER 1

A REVIEW OF SEXUAL FANTASY

A. INTRODUCTION

It is evident from the extensive literature on sexuality that one of the most common sexual behaviours is sexual fantasy. Yet until recently, remarkably little information was known about the sexual fantasy patterns of men and women. Historically, this was due to the many "taboos" surrounding sexuality, the lack of tolerance towards a deviation of sexual norms, and a general reluctance for people to reveal their most intimate and private experiences for fear of reprimand. In recent years, however, there has been a progressive liberalization in attitudes toward sexuality, specifically the acknowledgement of hitherto private sexual thoughts and desires to oneself, partner, and researcher.

Backgound and Context of the Current Study

Few thorough examinations of sexual fantasies were undertaken before the 1970s. Most experimental studies dealt with only a narrow range of the population (i.e. largely middle class college students). The majority of these studies addressed issues pertaining to sexual daydreaming, sexual nightdreaming, masturbatory fantasies, and/or fantasies during intercourse while theoretical models

addressed the possible functions of sexual fantasy. Still, there are aspects of sexual fantasy concerning various sub-groups that have yet to be addressed. For example, although there has been increased awareness about the problem of sex offenders in recent years (Earls, 1983; Wormith, 1983), most studies have focused on descriptive data or have looked at the relationship of specific predictive variables to criminal sexual behaviour.

While there is common agreement about the importance of fantasy in the understanding of normal and deviant sexual behaviour, information concerning the frequency and content of the sexual fantasies of "deviant" men (specifically sexual offenders) is sparse. Thus, little is known about the role of sexual fantasy, its frequency and content, not to mention the role of past sexual behaviour as a facet of sexual deviates' sexual fantasies. Similarly, although it is acknowledged that sexual fantasy is determined by many factors such as the individual's background, experiences, and psychological make-up, the relationship between personality profiles to thematic dimensions of sexual fantasy within a normal or offender population has yet to be investigated.

Finally, there is a growing concern about the use of pornography in North American society. Much of this concern is based on the potential relationship between pornography and deviant sexual behaviour (Marshall, in press). In that

such findings would implicate deviant fantasy as a possible mediating factor, there is yet another important implication to the study of sexual offenders and their fantasies.

The current study is based upon an identified need to study the adult male sexual offender and his self-reported sexual fantasies. The impetus of this research comes from two important areas of research and theory. The first is the body of research and literature conducted on the subject of sexual fantasy. The second is the work of clinicians and researchers on understanding the sexual deviates (i.e. sexual offenders) and in developing treatment methods for these sexual deviates. Because there has been little research conducted on the relation between personality characteristics of sexual offenders, their sexual fantasies and their behaviour, the present study is designed to analyze retrospective reports of the kinds of sexual fantasies as reported by different types of offenders, in relation to various sexual behaviours and to four personality measures that have been implicated in research on offenders (i.e. 1) Psychopathy, 2) Neuroticism, 3) Socialization, and 4) Inadequacy/Immaturity).

Definition of Sexual Fantasy

There are many definitions of sexual fantasy (Crepault, 1981; Crepault & Couture, 1980; Dally, 1975; Wilson, 1978). In this report, sexual fantasy will be

described, as it was by Mednick (1980), as a psychosexual stimulation, "a dynamic intrapsychic process which contains imaginal sexual content and is sexually arousing" (p. 684). In more general terms, the erotic fantasy equates to a mental picture, story, or theme, in which the individual imagines himself or herself partaking in the particular scenario which will resolve in a "happy ending best celebrated by orgasm" (Stoller, 1976, p. 899).

B. PARAMETERS OF SEXUAL FANTASY

Sexual fantasies are said to develop out of one's early childhood experiences. Some authors claim that the basis of fantasy is firmly established by the age of five years. Once fixated, one can never completely be free of the wish or interest to indulge in these fantasies, although the degree of fantasizing may vary (Crepault, 1981; Crepault & Couture, 1980; Dally, 1975; May, 1980).

Many investigators agree that erotic fantasies are an integral part of sexual activity for most people (Crepault, 1981; Crepault & Couture, 1980; Dally, 1975; Eysenck, 1976; Giambria & Martin, 1974; Hariton & Singer, 1974; Hesselund, 1976; Hunt, 1974; Kinsey, Pomeroy, Martin & Gebhard, 1953; Pietropinto & Simenauer, 1977; Wilson, 1978). Virtually everyone experiences sexual fantasies at some time or another. "Fantasy is part of human existence

and can take place without any sexual activity" (Cotten-Hustan, 1984, p. 15). The work of Eysenck (1976) supports this contention. Results show that 85 percent of males and 57 percent of females reported experiencing various forms of fantasy on a daily or regular basis. Similarly, 91 percent of males in Pietropinto and Simenauer's (1977) survey admitted to having regular fantasies during sexual activity. Comparable figures are also reported by Kinsey, Pomeroy, Martin and Gebhard (1953).

However, there is no doubt that people vary enormously in the extent to which they engage in sexual fantasy (Wilson, 1978). The content of people's fantasies is equally varied. Consequently, some persons are better able to formulate more creative fantasies than others (Carlson & Coleman, 1977; Crepault, 1981). Thus, the range, frequency and content of sexual fantasy may differ from one individual to the next.

Sexual fantasies may occur spontaneously without any apparent deliberation on the part of the individual, or they may be voluntarily incited. They may occur under different conditions and at various times, such as during sexual activity (e.g. intercourse or masturbation) or outside of it (e.g. daydreaming or dreams during sleep; Stoller, 1976; Wilson, 1978). Frequently, fantasies are derived from memory in which case they are based on previous experiences, or events that have been seen, read about or heard. Alternatively, they may be new ideas which are imagined. In

brief, the erotic fantasy provides a major contribution to the scope of human sexuality.

Measurement of Human Sexuality

The majority of research conducted in the area of sexual fantasy has either addressed issues pertaining to general fantasy developments of the male population, normative patterns of women's sexual fantasies, gender differences in sexual fantasy or the relationship between sexual fantasy and sexual behaviour. Unfortunately, however, limitations with existing studies and conflicting results leave a great deal to be learned. For example, there is no consensus regarding male/female differences in sexual fantasy patterns. There is a lack of systematic, generalizable survey data. Moreover, investigators have used a variety of instruments, populations, and different fantasy categorization systems. To illustrate, traditional schemes for studying human sexuality have generally utilized one of two different types of measurement: psychometric measures and phallometric measures.

The first such category has relied upon subjective reports of sexual responses via self-report instruments (e.g. questionnaires or interviews; Wilson, 1978). Subjective reports have included such direct measures as sexual arousal rating scales, self-reports of sex drive and self-reports of sexual activity, and less obvious approacnes such as projective techniques (e.g. Rorschach Inkblots, T.A.T.).

The second category of measurement, the phallometric method, has focused primarily upon physiological measures, particularly using plethysmographic measures of sexual arousal on the basis of penile erection (Abel, Barlow, Blanchard & Guild, 1977; Abel, Blanchard, Becker & Djenderedjan, 1978; Barbaree, Marshall & Lanthier, 1979; Davidson & Malcolm, 1983; Heiman & Hatch, 1980; Marshall & Lanthier, 1979; Quinsey & Chaplin, 1982, 1984; Quinsey, Chaplin & Varney, 1981). In response to various erotic stimuli, researchers have found consistent patterns of arousal which have provided a base of information regarding the differentiation of individuals according to sexual orientation and history. The type of erotic stimuli presented varies from erotic slides to audio-visual and audio-taped presentations of sexual activity. Initially, general physiological indicators of arousal such as respiration, pupillary responses, galvanic skin response (GSR) and/or heart rate were considered. They were found to be nonspecific indices of sexual arousal because they are seen in other emotional states which are unrelated to sexual arousal such as anger, guilt, and anxiety (Abel, Barlow, Blanchard & Guild, 1977; Karacan, Williams, Guerrero, Salis, Thornby & Hursch, 1974; Kercher & Walker, 1973.

Due to recent technological advances, phallometry has enjoyed a high degree of success as an objective measure and has provided a better understanding of the physiology of sexuality. Yet the psychometric approach is a more

appropriate and direct way to obtain information about a concept as abstract as sexual fantasy. This is especially true if the desired objective is to obtain data on the individual's perception of his/her own thoughts and feelings. Because of this lack of consistency in the use of psychometric and phallometric measures, it is extremely difficult to directly compare and generalize the results of these separate areas of investigation.

Content Themes of Sexual Fantasies

Individual men appear to fantasize about a wide variety of different themes. Although it is widely agreed that men employ a wide variety of fantasy topics, there is little agreement as to the most preferred themes. One contention is that men fantasize more frequently about intercourse with strangers or they are more inclined to have fantasies involving several persons (e.g. group sex) (Hesselund, 1976). In contrast, Hunt (1974) and Wilson (1978) reported that fantasies of sexual intercourse with a loved-one was most popular among males, while Crepault (1981) argues that men most often report imagining a scene from an erotic film or fellatio.

Other studies have noted that the content of male fantasies during sexual activity tends to center around the following three major themes: confirmation of sexual power, aggressiveness and masochistic fantasies (Crepault & Couture, 1980). In fact, a major survey, The Hite Report on Male

Sexuality, found that most men fantasize about being sexually dominant, which includes thoughts of forcing others to have sexual relations (i.e., rape; Hite, 1981). Similar results are reported in Eve and Renslow (1980), Hunt (1974), Iwawaki and Wilson (1980), Sue (1979), Wilson (1978), and Wilson and Lang (1981). Regardless, there is a growing awareness of the extent to which "deviant" fantasies exist in the "normal" population (Crepault, 1981; Crepault & Couture, 1980; Gebhard, Gagnon, Pomeroy & Christensen, 1965; Hite, 1981; Wilson, 1978).

There is a time honoured and generally held distinction between what is viewed as normal and abnormal fantasies. For example, the psychoanalytic position contends that a sexual fantasy is normal to the extent that it is guided by acceptable heterosexual desires (Crepault, 1981). Thus, if the sexual arousal is toward inappropirate objects (e.g. children), or if the manner in which the need is expressed is toward abnormal activities (e.g. sexual assault), it is said to be outside of the norm and is thus viewed pejoratively by society.

Interestingly, however, deviant sexual fantasies have been reported among normal, nonclinical samples. For example, Wilson and Lang (1981), while investigating sexual fantasies of a normal adult population, found that many individuals reported fantasizing about deviant sexual behaviour (e.g. fantasies of rape, bestiality, incest, child molestation, whipping or spanking or hurting someone).

Likewise, a similar pattern emerged from Eve and Renslow's (1980) survey. In effect, it was found that normal men reported experiencing fantasies about children, homosexuality and bondage. It should be noted, however, that such themes were not representative of the majority of the population under observation. Still further, a smaller number of men reported having been aroused by other such "perverted" thoughts as flagellation, being spanked, bestiality and urination.

Studies involving gender differences in sexual fantasy content generally describe the types of male fantasies to be more active, impersonal and highly visually oriented, as compared with women whose fantasy themes are relatively passive and romantic (Barclay, 1973; Crepault, 1981; Iwawaki & Wilson, 1983; Mednick, 1977; McCauley & Swann, 1978; Wagman, 1967; Wilson & Lang, 1981). Specifically, Mednick (1977) found that males were more likely to fantasize about themselves as being involved in "active" sexual fantasy behaviour, whereas females were more likely to fantasize about themselves as being "recipients" of sexual activities.

While Kinsey, Pomeroy, Martin and Gebhard (1953) reported that females are less inclined to engage in erotic fantasies, other investigators have described erotic imagination to be more arousing for females (DeMartino, 1969; Wagman, 1967). While males tend to perceive themselves as being very imaginative (Crepault, 1981), they typically

engage in thoughts of sexual activities that they have experienced or are experiencing at the time. On the other hand, women fantasize more about imaginary sexual experiences (Crepault, 1981; McCauley and Swann, 1978). Thus, it does not appear that females are less interested in sexual fantasy as reported by earlier researchers (e.g. Kinsey, Pomeroy, Martin and Gebhard, 1953), but that two sexes engage in different kinds of sexual fantasy. Carlson and Coleman (1977) have further speculated that the degree of imagination of one's fantasy will partly depend on the quantity and variety of one's sexual experiences. Finally, it is noted that similarities have been found between preferred fantasies during intercourse, masturbation and fantasies outside of sexual behaviour, such as daydreaming (Crepault, 1981; Wilson, 1978).

Frequency of Erotic Fantasy

Several researchers have reported a direct relationship between sexual fantasy and sexual drive, or libido (e.g. Brown & Hart, 1977; Epstein & Smith, 1957; Giambria & Martin, 1977; Hariton & Singer, 1974; Kaplan, 1979; Kinsey, Pomeroy, Martin & Gebhard, 1953; Leiman & Epstein, 1961; Masters & Johnson, 1979; Wilson, 1978; Wilson & Lang, 1981). Specifically, a survey by Epstein and Smith (1957) revealed that men with a high sex drive did in fact engage in more sexual imagery and these results were replicated by Wilson and Lang's (1981) survey. High levels

of fantasy are not only associated with high levels of sex drive, but also high levels of sexual activity as reflected in frequency of intercourse, masturbation, and sexual partners (Brown & Hart, 1977; Crepault, 1981; Giambria & Martin, 1977; Lang, 1981).

Although high levels of fantasy are not uncommon in both men and women, there are considerable individual differences concerning sex drive and experience. Of interest, Crepault (1981) and McCauley and Swann (1978) found differences in sexual experience between males and females, with males reporting more masturbation. However, in the later study, there were no differences between the two sexes in terms of number of sexual partners or duration of longest relationship involving intercourse. Eysenck (1976), Wilson (1978), and Wilson and Lang (1981) each reported that men are higher in libido, but women are more satisfied with their sex lives (Crepault, 1981).

Wilson and Lang (1981) conducted a major survey of the fantasy patterns of normal men and women. Their research led to the development of the Sex Fantasy Questionnaire which was constructed so that fantasy items could be presented in either active or passive form (e.g. forcing someone to have sex versus being forced to have sex). Analysis of their data revealed that fantasies tend to cluster into four major categories of sexual fantasy: 1) exploratory, 2) intimate, 3) impersonal, and 4) sadomasochistic. However, these four fantasy type factors were highly correlated in that a high

score on one factor would tend to be related to a high score on the others.

In accordance with earlier findings (e.g. Barclay, 1973; Crepault, 1981; Iwawaki & Wilson, 1983; Mednick, 1977; McCauley & Swann, 1978; Wagman, 1967) men were slightly more active than passive in their fantasies. Interestingly, most of the fantasy themes tended to be associated with high levels of sex drive, as indicated by subjective ratings, orgasm frequency, and sexual experience with many different partners. One notable exception was that the fantasy of incest among males tended to be associated with a low degree of sex drive.

Their results also showed that fantasizing of sexual behaviour was positively associated with the actual engaging in the particular sexual behaviour. Moreover, it was found that the type of fantasy a person engaged in most frequently gave some indication of his satisfaction with his partner and his sex life in general. Intimate, partner-oriented fantasies tended to be associated with satisfaction, while exploratory, impersonal and sadomasochistic themes seemed to reflect a degree of discontent, particularly if they occurred during intercourse or masturbation. The most popular fantasy themes reported by the males in this survey were those included in the "exploratory" category, specifically fantasies of promiscuity, seduction, homosexuality, orgies, whipping or spanking, giving oral sex and having sex with someone of a different race.

Other Variables Related to Sexual Fantasy

A number of studies have examined variables such as age and education in relation to sexual fantasy and the results are conflicting. Some studies have reported that age is a poor predictor of frequency or content of men's fantasies (e.g. Carlson & Coleman, 1977), while others have found that age was an influential factor. Kinsey, Pomeroy, Martin and Gebhard (1953) suggested that older women fantasize more frequently than do younger females. In contrast, other studies indicate just the opposite (Brown & Hart, 1977; Crepault, 1981; Giambria & Martin, 1977; Singer & McCraven, 1962). Pietropinto and Simenauer (1977) found that college educated men have richer fantasy thoughts than do less educated men. Similarly, Kinsey, Pomeroy, Martin and Gebhard (1953) found that higher educated men have higher levels of masturbatory fantasy than do those less educated.

Carlson and Coleman (1977) discovered that men who reported feelings of guilt towards sex also experienced less sexual fantasy. Other studies indicate that individuals who are more anxious and dissatisfied with their sexual relations have more sexual fantasies than those who are less anxious and more life-satisfied (Brown & Hart, 1977; Price & Miller, 1984).

The Role of Sexual Fantasy

Clinicians and researchers have increasingly emphasized the role of sexual fantasy in normal and

dysfunctional sex life (e.g. Kaplan, 1974, 1979; Masters & Johnson, 1966, 1970). In effect, most theorists would agree that sexual fantasy can serve various functions. Perhaps the most commonly reported function is that fantasy is inherently pleasing and may serve as a source of sexual arousal (Crepault & Couture, 1980). In addition, the sexual fantasy may serve therapeutic functions (Abel, Blanchard & Jackson, 1974; Mednick, 1977) such as to compensate or provide relief from boredom and frustration of unfulfilled desires or impossible wishes (Crepault, 1981; Crepault & Couture, 1980; Dally, 1975; Martin & Bastian, 1980). It may also serve as a substitute for action or an escape from an unsatisfactory sexual relationship. Moreover, it provides an avenue to fantasize about things that in reality are forbidden or shunned upon by society. It may be invoked to add novelty and excitement. It may provide an outlet for emotions of aggression, frustration and hostility. Finally, it may serve to alleviate, or at least reduce feelings of anxiety, fear and guilt often associated with sex. These findings have led some authors to conclude that sexual fantasy may provide an important factor for healthy sexual functioning (Kaplan, 1974, 1979; Masters & Johnson, 1966, 1970). It has even been argued that individuals who lack erotic imagination may encounter serious negative psychological effects (Kaplan, 1974; Nims, 1975).

Special Populations

The patterns of sexual fantasy experienced by particular or clinical populations have been studied in some detail. These groups include medical patients (Streissguth, Wagner & Weschler, 1969; Pytkowitcz, Wagner & Wescnler, 1969), sexual deviates (Crepault, 1981; Dally, 1975; Wilson, 1978), and prisoners (Beit-Hallahmi, 1971; Goldhirsh, 1961; Schlesinger & Kutash, 1981; Wilson & Maclean, 1974). Particularly, Streissguth, Wagner and Wechsler (1969) studied the effects of deprivation of sexual activity on the frequency and content of fantasy among a sample of medical inpatients and outpatients, psychiatric inpatients and outpatients, and nonpatients. In contrast to popular belief that sexual deprivation would enhance sexual fantasy as a substitute to sexual activity, results indicated that both medical and psychiatric inpatients reported less sexual fantasizing than did the other groups.

Wilson and Maclean (1974) investigated the effects of deprivation on fantasy in a similar manner. Prisoners were compared to controls (i.e. bus drivers) along several measures, one of which was that of humour preferences. In contrast to the assumption that sexual deprivation enhances sexual fantasy, and thus that prisoners would find the sex jokes funnier than the control group, it was discovered that the prisoners in fact did not find the sex jokes as amusing as did the controls. It was contended by the authors that their findings demonstrated an inverse relationship between

sexual deprivation and sexual drive and therefore that sexual deprivation inhibited sexual excitement. However, this study is based on several assumptions, one of which is the rarity of sexual activity in prison. Prisoners are not necessarily sexually deprived since masturbation and homosexual activity are common occurences within the prison population (Karacan, Williams, Guerrero, Salis, Thornby & Hursch, 1974).

Earlier investigators reported on the manifest content of dreams of convicted sex offenders. Specifically, Goldhirsh (1961) investigated the presence or absence of a sexual element in the dreams of sexual offenders as compared to those of non-sexual offenders. Results indicated that the male sex offenders showed a greater incidence of sexual and sex crime dreams than did other types of prisoners. However, one must be cautious about generalizing these results because of the limited sample size (i.e. N = 16).

More directly, Beit-Hallahmi (1971, 1972) studied prison fantasies among male inmates. While comparing the prisoners' fantasies as reported from a seventy-item fantasy questionnaire in relation to the duration of incarceration, it was found that those prisoners incarcerated for longer periods of time produced higher scores on three fantasy content scales of self-destruction, sadism, and escape. However, sexual fantasies were not a major preoccupation. In sum, it appears that sexual deprivation caused by hospitalization or incarceration inhibits sexual interest and fantasy rather than excites it.

Beit-Hallahmi (1971) also investigated the relationship between sexual and aggressive fantasies among violent and nonviolent prisoners. Results showed a positive correlation between sexual and aggressive fantasies in both groups of inmates. Results are in accordance with previous research (Barclay, 1969, 1970; Clark, 1953).

Finally, Schlesinger and Kutash (1981) developed a projective procedure, the Criminal Fantasy Technique, that focuses on criminal fantasy in an attempt to help in the prediction of crime and of dangerous criminal behaviour. The study, which compared responses of sex offenders to noncriminal substance abusers on the basis of stories elicited from a series of 12 criminal fantasy technique cards, proved highly significant. In particular, on those cards designed to elicit sexual fantasies (e.g. cards depicting the offences of exhibitionism, sexual assault, child molestation), responses clearly differentiated between the two groups, with the sex offenders being much more pathological in their answers. There were no reported differences in responses to cards depicting offences of a noncriminal nature. However, the authors did not attempt to differentiate between the types of sex offenders who participated in the study.

C. Deviant Sexual Fantasy and Behaviour

The fact that a person engages in sexual imagery does not mean that he or she has sexual difficulties or deficiencies, nor does it imply a need or desire to actually live out the fantasy. There is no simple relationship between fantasy and behaviour. In general, it can be said that the more the fantasy implies acts which are unacceptable to society, the more the individual will be reluctant to relive the fantasy. For most, the mere mental experience is sufficient.

> It seems to be a matter of degree or emphasis whether people are content to hold the fantasy in their head, perhaps calling upon it sometimes to assist orgasm in masturbation or arousal in intercourse, or whether there is a need to act it out in some way. And when a fantasy is acted out there are again degrees of deviation ranging from bedroom role-playing with a lover or spouse, through elaborate rituals involving prostitutes and paraphernalia, to outright criminal behaviour such as that of rapists, rippers and pederasts. (Eysenck & Wilson, 1979, p. 82-83).

Generally speaking, more individuals are able to discern the unreal aspect of fantasy from reality. As such, they can control their actions either by moral inhibitions or some other type of internal defense mechanism. Unfortunately, however, a small minority of individuals seems

unable to control its "deviant sexual inclinations" or fantasies (Howells & Wright, 1978). Under these circumstances, the fantasy begins to generate behaviour and becomes indispensable for sexual satisfaction (Crepault, 1981).

> Fantasies can become 'abnormal' in the sense of being pathological when they are so obsessional as to become distressing to the individual, when they are indistinguishable from reality, or when they impel towards behaviour that is unacceptable to the individual or society. (Wilson, 1978, p. 91).

In this way, an abnormal or deviant sexual behaviour becomes delinquent when acted out, and when the sexual misbehaviour (i.e., any sexual behaviour that occurs without the consent of the victim and that society regards as abnormal, or unacceptable behaviour) entails legal sanctions. Given that at least some normal individuals indulge in deviant sexual fantasies, a question then arises: What are the factors that lead some people to act out their fantasies?

The Empirical Evidence

The following sections review the research concerning the sexual fantasies of sexual deviates and offenders. Although the importance of sexual fantasies in

the development and maintenance of delinquent sexual deviations has been emphasized for some time in the psychoanalytic literature, there are few empirical studies in this area. Unfortunately, most of the research has dealt with the more commonly classified groups of sexual deviations, such as fetishism, transvestism, exhibitionism, voyeurism, sadism, masochism, and homosexuality. Although incest, rape, and pedophilia are common sexual deviations, only a few empirical studies have been done in the area of sexual fantasies of sex offenders (Gagnon, Pomeroy & Christenson, 1965; Schlesinger & Kutash, 1981).

Current evidence suggests that most sexual deviates and offenders tend to report sexual fantasies involving various forms of "deviant" themes such as those similar to their deviation (Abel, Barlow, Blanchard & Guild, 1977; Abel, Levis & Clancy, 1970; Crepault, 1981; Evans, 1968; Gebhard, Gagnon, Pomeroy & Christensen, 1965; Gershman, 1970; Lambley, 1974; MacCulloch, Snowden, Wood & Mills, 1983; Sue, 1979; West, Roy & Nicholas, 1978). Feldman and MacCulloch (1980) observed a close relationship between the percentage of deviant fantasy use and the presence of overt deviant behaviour. The authors further suggested that there may be some link between the maintenance of deviant fantasy and the maintenance of deviant behaviour. It is reported elsewhere that sexual deviants may fantasize only about their deviant sexual behaviour and this occurs most often during

masturbation (Crepault, 1981; Marshall, 1985). To this end, in partial support of Crepault (1981) and Marshall's (1985) contention, Gebhard, Gagnon, Pomeroy and Christensen (1965) reported that the majority of sexual offenders in their study (i.e., 90 percent of n = 1356) reported masturbating to sexual fantasies, although the thematic content of their fantasies was not elaborated upon.

For many clinicians, these deviant fantasies are considered unusual or uncommon and are thus regarded with suspicion. Results such as these are typically utilized as proof to explain deviant or delinquent sexual behaviour. In effect, there appears to be some validity to these claims. As previously mentioned, there are numerous references to the high concordance between the presence of deviant fantasy and the occurence of deviant behaviour. The exhibitionist has exhibitionistic fantasies, the pedophile experiences pederastic fantasies, and the rapist reports fantasies of sexual dominance and aggression (Feldman & MacCulloch, 1980; Gebhard, Gagnon, Pomeroy & Christensen, 1965; Marshall, in press). Of particular interest, MacCulloch, Snowden, Wood and Mills, (1983) investigated the relationship between sadistic fantasy behaviour and the actual commission of a crime. A striking finding was that the majority of offenders in their sample, including sexual offenders, had been creating a fantasy identical to all or part of the offense, both prior to and at the time of the offense. Typically, the

patients reported masturbating several times a week to fantasies of the corresponding behaviour (i.e., of the offense for which they were convicted). Interestingly, the majority of cases in this study were found lacking in breadth of sexual experience. Their sexual fantasy life and masturbation or "acting out" of sequential parts of the fantasy (e.g., "following a girl on a dark night") were their only source of sexual arousal. In effect, when the fantasy was compared to detailed reports of the actual offense, there was a remarkable similarity between the two of them. The sexual offenses were part of the fantasy. To this end, fantasy might be considered as a precursor to deviant behaviour.

However, deviant fantasy themes have also been commonly reported among the normal adult population (Crepault & Couture, 1980; Hunt, 1974; Sue, 1979). The significance of the link between prior deviant fantasy and behaviour would be more obvious if normals did not engage in these particular type of fantasies. Understanding of the precise relationship between these variables must await further investigations.

Nonetheless, deviant sexual arousal is often invoked to explain deviant sexual behaviour. It has been argued that there are differences between sexual offenders or deviates and normals in that the former have sexually deviant preferences (Abel, Barlow, Blanchard & Guild, 1977). For

example, researchers have evaluated the physiological responses (i.e., measurements of penile tumescence) of sexual offenders to depictions of varying sexual behaviours (e.g., forceful sex, sex with children, and consenting sex between adults). Specifically, it is has been demonstrated that depictions of consenting sex are preferred by normal males. Males evoke sexual arousal in homosexuals (Money & Bohmer, 1980). Child molesters are typically more aroused by scenes involving children (Avery-Clark & Laws, 1984; Beech, Watts & Poole, 1971; Bell & Hall, 1971; Groth & Bimbaum; Quinsey, 1977). The elements of humiliation, victim nonconsent and use of force or violence evoke sexual arousal in rapists (Abel, Barlow, Blanchard & Guild, 1977; Abel, Blanchard, Becker & Djenderejian, 1978; Barbaree, Marshall & Lanthier, 1979; Christie, Marshall & Lanthier, 1977; Money & Bohmer, 1980; Quinsey, Chaplin & Varney, 1981; Quinsey & Chaplin, 1982; Wilson, 1978; Wydra, Marshall, Earls & Barbaree, 1983).

Other researchers claim that the majority of sexual offenders have a limited erotic imagination. Specifically, it is argued that many sexual offenders lack in cognitive ability to transform their sexual desires to various forms of fantasies. Rather, they are only capable of thinking in strict operational terms. In support of this contention, Glueck (cited in Crepault, 1981) found that a great number of sex offenders (i.e., 44 percent of the sample) could not recall masturbating to fansasies during their pubescent

years. Similarly, Coen (1978) argues that:

> Extensive use of sexual fantasy including perverse fantasy, is not found in actual perversions. On the contrary, such persons have an impoverished fantasy life, apparently with impaired ability to resolve conflict in fantasy. The use of sexual fantasy is more to be found in patients with better integrated pathology (p. 235).

Following the same argument, it is contended that fantasy and overt aggressive behaviour do not necessarily coincide. Cowden, Basset, and Cohen (1969) observed that delinquent boys who committeed assaultive offenses were shown to be significantly less involved in fantasy than nonassaultive delinquents and nonassaultive delinquents reported more aggression in their daydreams.

In summary, the popular belief is that male deviant sexual fantasies will often lead to the actual commission of the behaviour. Yet, current evidence suggests contradictory results in that the use of sexually deviant fantasy is not necessarily associated with committing sexually criminal acts.

Learning Theory and Sexual Deviation

Learning theorists have advanced that masturbation to deviant fantasy tends to increase the habit strength of sexual deviations (Evans, 1968; McGuire, Carlisle & Young 1965). Specifically, McGuire and his associates

systematically investigated the sexual fantasies during masturbation and intercourse of 52 sexual deviates. They found that 75 percent of their subjects identified their most commonly used fantasy as deviant and as being the first "real" sexual experience in which they had actually been involved. From this observation, they have proposed that a sexual deviation, be it rape, pedophilia, or exhibitionism, is learned or conditioned from an experience in early development, although the experience itself is not necessarily sexually pleasant at the time. Subsequently, this experience is thought about by the individual and may play a part in supplying a fantasy during masturbation. The fantasy is gradually used more and more in connnection with masturbation. The sexual pleasure of masturbation then becomes associated with the fantasy. With repetition, the link between the fantasy and masturbatory pleasure becomes increasingly strong with successive progressions in fantasy. The more the individual masturbates to this fantasy, the more he reinforces and strengthens the association. In turn, the fantasy itself will come to serve as a sexual stimulus, which repeatedly will elicit arousal. Of course, with the passing of time, the fantasy is modified and reshaped.

As Marshall (in press) claims:

> No doubt higher frequencies of masturbation along with greater use of deviant fantasies

> serves to make the deviant practices progressively more sexually attractive. (p. 22).

Gradually, the particular fantasy becomes so powerful that it can dominate the individual's thoughts to the point where it needs to be translated into reality. The sexual deviation becomes overt as the sexual behaviour occurs. Fortunately, it is only a small minority of individuals whose sexually deviant fantasies take over their behaviour. In this fashion, sexually deviant behaviour patterns can be said to be derivatives of masturbation fantasies. In effect, Abel, Blanchard and Jackson (1974) have demonstrated that sexual deviates using deviant fantasies during masturbation have a high incidence of actual deviant behaviour. Further anecdotal evidence in support of this theory is provided by several case studies reported by Gebhard, Gagnon, Pomeroy and Christensen (1965).

Implications for Treatment

The importance of sexual fantasy in the study and treatment of personality disorders has been considered for some time. It is thought to have a fundamental and significant role in the development of psychological problems. Similarly, it's emphasis has been directed in understanding the basis of sexual dysfunctions and sexual deviations. However, conventional psychotherapeutic

treatment of sexual disorders has been disappointing in terms of outcome. On the other hand, behaviour therapy has shown considerable success and has increasingly gained acceptance in the treatment of deviant behaviour. For example, sexual fantasy training has been utilized clinically in the successful treatment of sexual dysfunctions (e.g., Asirdas & Beech, 1975; Kaplan, 1978; Masters & Johnson, 1966, 1970). and more recently in the behavioural treatment of sexual deviations (Abel, Blanchard & Jackson, 1974; Abel, Levis & Clancy, 1970; Gershman, 1970; Lambley, 1974; Marshall, 1973; Marshall & Barbaree, 1978). Nonetheless, a review of sexual offender treatment programs (Borzecki & Wormith, in press) suggests that sexual fantasy has not been given sufficient attention in the understanding or treatment of sex offenders.

Most of the behaviourally oriented programs in the treatment of sexual deviation have a twofold objective. The first aim is to decrease or suppress arousal to deviant stimuli and thus hopefully to extinguish deviant sexual behaviour. The second major purpose is to establish or re-establish arousal to nondeviant stimuli and to further increase or strengthen appropriate arousal so as to encourage socially acceptable and normal sexual behaviour. This is usually accomplished through a variety of behavioural techniques ranging from conditioning procedures (e.g., aversion therapy, thought-stopping, covert sensitization,

biofeedback, systematic desensitization, satiation, and masturbation training) to forms of cognitive reshaping, or any combination of these (Abel, Blanchard, & Becker, 1976; Abel, Blanchard & Jackson, 1974; Asirdas & Beech, 1975; Evans, 1968; Gershman, 1970; Kelly, 1982; Leonard & Hayes, 1983; Marshall, 1973; Marshall & Barbaree, 1978; Mees, 1966; Wilson, 1978). A striking characteristic of these studies is the diversity of behavioural techniques used to reorient sexual deviates. Regardless of their diversity, most of these treatment approaches are based on the assumption that reducing the tendency to have deviant sexual fantasies will also reduce the probability of deviant sexual behaviour (Reich, 165).

A typical treatment procedure would involve having the client fantasize about a particular deviant, or favorite story while masturbating almost to orgasm, or while measuring sexual excitement, as indicated by penile erection, via the use of a penile plethysmograph. At this point, the individual may receive a mild electric shock or may be instructed to switch his thought processes, or be presented with visual and audio stimuli previously selected as more socially desirable for personal fantasy. The procedure is repeated several times and the point of intervention is moved back to an earlier point in his arousal sequence. Ultimately, the desirable fantasy replaces the deviant fantasy as a source of sexual stimuli.

If deviant sexual behaviour is developed and maintained by the pairing of a deviant fantasy with the pleasurable excitement of orgasm, then one should be able to use sexual fantasy in the treatment of sex offenders. But before beginning any type of therapy, it would be important to collect baseline data regarding a client's sexual fantasies (e.g., information on their frequency and content) and behaviour. To this end, the efficiency of any particular treatment approach would seemingly depend greatly upon the selection of the fantasies used for replacement. It would also seem logical to establish a hierarchical list of fantasies from most to least preferred as reported by the individual offender and then select for retraining any images that might be socially acceptable. Despite the fact that they may not be "ideal" sexual fantasies the client might feel less threatened or condemned if some of his ideas or thoughts were utilized in treatment, rather than the more "strange and insecure" concepts which have been utilized in the past. In this manner, detailed information about sexual fantasy and sexual fantasy in combination with sexual behaviour and personality characteristics could be valuable in evaluating sexual psychopathology among sex offenders and in understanding the phenomenon and attending the problem.

D. SEXUAL OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS AND DEVIANT SEXUAL FANTASY

A General Description of Sexual Offenders

Interest in the area of sex offenders has increased dramatically in recent years. Although specific studies have focussed on such issues as assessment, treatment, and prevention of deviant sexual behaviour, a great deal of the research dealing with the sex offender population has been descriptive (Alder, 1982). The modal sexual offender, who is institutionalized in the U.S. or Canadian federal penitentiary systems, can be described as a psychopathic individual, uneducated (although within the normal range of intelligence), from a lower socio-economic background, and from problematic families (i.e., alcoholism, criminality, and domestic violence) (Christie, Marshall & Lanthier, 1977; Gebhard, Gagnon, Pomeroy & Christensen, 1965; Wormith, 1983).

The sexuality of the sexual offender has also been studied. Some sex offenders (i.e., rapists) tend to be individuals with a strongly heterosexual orientation (Feldman & MacCulloch, 1980; Gebhard, Gagnon, Pomeroy & Christensen, 1965; Mees, 1966). Specifically, Gebhard, Gagnon, Pomeroy and Christensen (1965) observed that rapists reported a good deal of sexual fantasy (i.e., heterosexual dreams), sexual experience, sexual success, and also reported a wide variety

of sexual practices, including both normal and deviant sex acts. On the other hand, however, pedophiles reported their sexual outlets to be mainly through their deviant preferences (Feldman & MacCulloch, 1980).

Other studies have investigated the relationship of background and contextual variables to sexual offenders. These include the sexual offender's use of pornography (Goldstein, Kant, & Harman, 1973; Goldstein, Kant, Judd, Rice & Green, 1971; Marshall, in press), physical and sexual abuse during child rearing (Cohen, Seghorn & Calmas, 1969; Deisher, Wenet, Paperny, Clark & Fehrenback, 1982; Groth, 1979; Groth & Longo, 1982; Prendergast, 1979; Sack & Mason, 1980; Scully & Marolla, 1984), and their personality characteristics (Armentrout & Hauer, 1978; Atcheson, 1960-61; Cohen, Seghorn & Calmas, 1969 Eysenck & Wilson, 1979; Gebhard, Gagnon, Pomeroy & Christensen, 1965; Goldstein, Kant, Judd, Rice & Green, 1971; Hartman, 1967; Karacan, 1974; Kozma & Zuckerman, 1983; McCreary, 1975; Panton, 1958, 1979; Perdue & Lester, 1973; Quinsey & Chaplin, 1984). Repeatedly, these particular variables have been linked, usually in a correlational sense, to delinquent sexual behaviour. Frequently, they have also been implicated in the formation and development of sexual fantasies. The following is a brief review of this research and a discussion of these variables and the possible link to deviant sexual behaviour via sexual fantasy.

Pornography as a Source of Deviant Sexual Fantasy

The use of pornography by sex offenders is a topic of considerable interest because it may provide clues to their sexual fantasies.

> The use of deviant fantasies during masturbation has been suggested by numerous writers to be functionally related to the development of deviant behaviour, and we have suggested that one of the effects of early exposure to pornography is to influence the content of sexual fantasies (Marshall, in press, p. 18).

There are two opposing views to the effects of pornography. The first position, which is perhaps the most widely held, is that early exposure to pornography precipitates sexual deviations and therefore might be partially responsible for sex offenders' deviant fantasies and conduct (Malamuth, 1981; Marshall, in press; Nims, 1975). In contrast, the second argument claims that accessibility to such materials lessens the chances of overt deviant behaviour being acted out.

Much of the literature to date is contrary to popular belief (Byrene & Rambert, 1971; Gebhard, Gagnon, Pomeroy & Christensen, 1965; Kercher & Walker, 1973). Earlier research evidence has failed to show a significant relationship between exposure to pornography and criminal sexual behaviour. The reports by Goldstein and colleagues (Goldstein, Kant & Harman,

1973; Goldstein, Kant, Judd, Rice & Green, 1971) are of particular interest in that they clearly demonstrate that sex offenders have generally had less exposure to pornography than normals and non-sexual offenders. Similarly, sexual offenders were generally raised in very restrictive homes with regards to matters of sex. However, there were no significant differences between sexual offenders and non-sexual offenders on the basis of penile arousal when presented pornographic materials (Kercher & Walker, 1973). Whereas the normals reported more current use of pornography, the sexual offenders reported more masturbation prompted by the use of pornography. One of the major limitations with these studies, is that most of them were based on retrospective self-reports.

In comparison to Goldstein's findings, Marshall (in press) discovered that most sex offenders came across pornography in earlier years of development. Specifically, child molesters and rapists were more frequently exposed to pornography during puberty than were incest offenders or normals. Similary, these two groups of sex offenders reported more frequent current use of these materials than did the incest offenders or normals. One particularly important finding from this study was that over one-third of the child molesters and rapists used pornography to incite their sexually deviant behaviour.

Malamuth (1981) has demonstrated the possibility of a relationship between exposure to rape stimuli and violent rape

fantasies. Specifically, in keeping with the possibility that exposure to pornography materials as a source of sexual fantasies may have undesirable effects is the consistent finding that sexual responsiveness to sexual violence (e.g., rape) is associated, among a college student sample, with a callous attitude towards rape and rape victims, and a self-reported possibility of raping. In sum, it would be premature to conclude that pornographic material plays no role whatsoever in the elicitation of antisocial, sexual, or aggressive fantasies and behaviour because the current evidence is equivocal.

Child Abuse, Early Exposure, and Deviant Sexual Fantasy

A number of studies have reported a significant relationship between self-reported abuse punishment and the sexual offender (Cohen, Garafabo, Boncher & Seghorn, 1971; Sack & Mason, 1980). Indeed, many sexual offenders have themselves been the victim of sexual abuse or have experienced a sexual trauma of some sort (Groth, 1979; Longo, 1982; Longo & Groth, 1983; Margolin, 1983; Prendergast, 1979). For example, Prendergast (1979) found the presence of sexual trauma in 90 percent of the sex offenders in his sample. In most of these cases, the abuse had occurred in the offender's early years of development (i.e., between the ages of 5 and 7 or prior to the onset of puberty). In terms of sexual history, Longo (1982)

found that the sex offenders were exposed to sexual experiences at an early age. On average, their first sexual experience occurred before the age of 12, they first learned about sex at the age of 9.5, they first masturbatead by the age of 11.9, and they had their first sexual intercourse at 12.3 years. Similar results are reported by Crepault (1981).

Scully and Marolla (1984) found that a great number of rapists who admitted to committing the offense attributed their behaviour to emotional problems that were specifically related to a difficult childhood. The above mentioned findings suggest that such traumatic childhood experiences may have had a significant role in adversely affecting the psychosexual development of the offender and may have contributed to a pattern of sexual assaultiveness.

> This early sexual experience in the lives of sexual offenders suggests that they have been introduced to adult sex prematurely and may influence their overall outlook about sex. (Longo, 1982, p. 235).

This physical or sexual abuse in early development probably constitutes the first "real" sexual experience. Bearing in mind the social learning theory of sexual deviation (McGuire, Carlisle & Young, 1965), early sexual events could serve as a later source of sexual stimuli and the basis to deviant sexual fantasy.

Offender Personality and Deviant Sexual Fantasy

To this point, we have focussed on background factors associated with fantasy. But what of the internal factors within the individual? Are there characteristic features of the sexual offender and to what extent does the tendency toward deviant fantasy behaviour reflect these personality characteristics?

Overall, much of the psychological literature on studies of the sexual offender have shown inconsistent results. Global personality comparisons of sex offenders with other prison inmates have generally yielded few differences. In effect, most studies have stressed a wide heterogeneity of personality types (e.g., Alder, 1982; Armentrout & Hauer, 1978; Hartman, 1967; Howells & Wright, 1978; Karacan, 1974; Kozma & Zuckerman, 1983; Marolla & Scully, 1979; McCreary, 1975; Panton, 1958, 1979; Perdue & Lester, 1972). Indeed, there is no definitive portrait of the sex offender. Nor can the personality charactersitics of subtypes of sexual offenders be specifically discriminated or differentiated from other group profiles of prison inmates in any systematic fashion. For example, Karacan (1974) attempted to distinguish between rapists and men convicted of crimes of a nonsexual nature (i.e., prison controls), but found no significant differences on any of the MMPI scales. The recurrent failure

to find significant differences between sex offenders and non-sexual offenders suggests that there is not a unique psychometric profile of the sex offender but that the two groups share many characteristics. However, one reason for the difficulties in categorizing sex offenders consistently and systematically into subtypes is probably that much of this research has relied on one instrument, the MMPI.

In a more general sense, many studies of prisoners have established connections between personality and criminal behaviour (e.g., Andrews, 1985; Andrews & Wormith, 1984; Eysenck, 1970, 1971; Gough, 1969; Peterson, Quay & Cameron, 1959; Wilson & Eysenck, 1979; Wilson & MacLean, 1974). In particular, criminals are characterisized by relatively nigh levels of psychopathy, neuroticism, and inadequacy-immaturity, and low levels of socialization. In effect, these four variables have been systematically implicated in actual criminal behaviour, and thus serve as useful identifiers of criminality. Specifically, the Gough (1969) Socialization scale and the concept of psychopathic personality are two the major contributions in the classification of delinquency and criminal behaviour and prediction of criminality. In brief, psychopathy reflects elements of "unsocialized aggression", impulsiveness, disregard for others, and a tough, amoral, rebellious disposition. Neuroticism is better characterized by the acting-out of impulsive antisocial tendencies, whereby

the behaviour covaries with feelings of remorse, regret, depression and other such negative affective states. The scale of inadequacy-immaturity reflects a general sense of incompetence and failure and inability to cope with social problems. Using items derived from each of these four personality measures, Andrews (1985) constructed a special instrument for the assessment of criminal sentiments and criminal personality which showed a striking and consistent capacity to discriminate between groups of prisoners and various control groups. Other independent studies have demonstrated these particular criminal personality traits to be highly related to sexual delinquency. The following is a brief review of these findings.

There is a growing body of literature that identifies specific attributes of sexual offenders. First, Eysenck and Wilson (1979), Quinsey and Chaplin (1984), and Wilson and Gosselin (1980) have all reported one basic personality trait among sex offenders, that of the psychopathic profile. Quinsey and Chaplin (1984) in their study of sexual arousal patterns of rapists, suggested that it is because these offenders are psychopathic that their responses to nonconsenting sexual cues are not inhibited.

A second common feature of the sex offender which has been mentioned in some clinical and research studies is his asocial character. Lacking in the most basic of social

attitudes and social skills, most sex offenders have a marked defect in social functioning (Alexander & Johnson, 1980; Becker, Abel, Blanchard, Murphy & Soleman, 1978; Cohen, Seghorn & Calmas, 1969; Gebhard, Gagnon, Pomeroy & Christensen, 1965; Groth, 1983; Marshall, Christie & Lanthier, 1979; Panton, 1979; Wilson & Gosselin, 1980). For this reason, many treatment programs for sexual aggressives have included some form of heterosocial skills training as a therapy component (Abel, Blanchard & Becker, 1976; Abel, Blanchard, Becker & Djenderedjian, 1978; McGurk & Newell, 1981).

Thirdly, another personality attribute of the sex offender is his own sense of inadequacy (Blumberg, 1978; McGuire, Carlisle & Young, 1965; MacCulloch, Snowden & Wood, 1983; Panton, 1979; Prendergast, 1979; Rada, 1978; Revitch, 1978). According to these studies, sexual offenders express difficulties in social/sexual relationships, which are perceived as experiences of failure, from an early age. The consequences of these developmental inadequacies is a fear of relationships with women. Adult sexuality is perceived as a threat to both child molesters and rapists, although they react differently to the threat. The rapist counter-attacks and denies the fear, while the molester retreats and turns to a safer substitute (Cotten-Hustan, 1984; Groth, 1979). Moreover, the stereotype of the sex deviate as a socially "inadequate" individual is supported by the finding that

sexual deviates, including rapists and child molesters, continue masturbation into adulthood more than normals (Goldstein, Kant, Judd, Rice & Green, 1971). Atcheson (1960-61) contended that these feelings of inadequacy originate from a restrictive upbringing. This position is supported by the findings of Wilson and Gosselin (1980) who found that all deviant groups in their survey had a more restrictive upbringing than nondeviant groups. Therefore, it is argued that the child who is brought up on an environment which regards sex behaviour as bad, will feel ashamed, guilty, and thus inadequate with respect to his own sexual behaviour.

Finally, Wilson and Gosselin (1980) reported that many of the sexual deviates in their survey demonstrated personality characteristics of neuroticism. Those who score high on the neuroticism scale have very strong emotions that can easily be elicited. Moreover, Eysenck and Wilson (1979) found that those with high neuroticism scores typically report a number of sexual problems. They worry a great deal about sex, report feeling anxious and guilty about sex, and are dissatisified with their sex life. Yet, they have high levels of sex drive. Frequently, they express concern of loosing control, especially when aroused, and of what they might do sexually. They also appear to have shaped a restrictive upbringing which has inhibited them sexually, and they are often aroused by sexually abnormal or perverted thoughts.

Given the contended relationships between personality, antisocial criminal behaviour, sexual fantasy, and antisocial sexual behaviour, it would be of interest to explore them further in a systematic empirical fashion.

E. THE CURRENT STUDY

Our knowledge and understanding of the formation of sexual fantasies, and their role in the development and maintenance of delinquent sexual deviations is still very limited. Given the dearth of information and the discrepancy in the literature with regards to sexual offenders and their fantasies, the purpose of this study is to gather information that would help to fill this deficit. Specifically, the study will determine the relevance of sexual fantasies among a sexual offender sample, and examine how these sexual fantasies may be related to sexual deviance. The frequency and thematic content of the fantasies reported by sexual offenders will be compared to other types of criminal offenders. The circumstances surrounding the fantasy (i.e., whether the fantasy is reported during masturbation or intercourse or while daydreaming, and whether the fantasy has been experienced in actuality or only wish-fulfilled) will be assessed.

Furthermore, it is the objective of this study to investigate to what extent scores on the personality

characteristics indicative of criminality (i.e., psychopathy, socialization, inadequacy-immaturity, and/or neuroticism) can classify offender types. In a similar fashion, the criminal personality traits will also be analyzed in relation to patterns of fantasizing and of general sexual behaviour. It is also the aim of this exercise to determine the relationship between sexual activities and experiences as a function of offender types, personality profile, and the role of sexual fantasies. In brief, the focus of this survey is to compare the different types of offenders dimensions of personality, sexual fantasy and sexual history.

Some of the general issues that such a study might address include the following. What is the proportion of sex offenders who experience sexual fantasy? What sort of things do sex offenders fantasize about? Are the erotic thoughts of sex offenders usually deviant? Do sex offenders report similar patterns and themes of sexual fantasy to those of nonsex offenders or normal men? How often do sexual offenders fantasize, and in what circumstances, (i.e., are fantasies more common during daydreams, sleepdreams, masturbation, or intercourse)? What are the differences between offenders who fantasize a lot and those who do not? Are there any common themes that are characteristic of the various subgroups or types of sex offenders? What is the relationship between the sex offender's personality traits and the content or frequency

of his sexual fantasies? Does the extent of an individual's sexual experience relate to his sexual fantasies? Can the sexual fantasy themes be distinguished and thus serve to discriminate one group of offenders from another or one group of sex offenders from another? Does an understanding of sexual fantasy help to understand the internal condition of sexual offenders?

The present study is an attempt to test some of these hypotheses and to determine what factors are characteristic of various subgroups of offenders. This was accomplished by administering a self-report battery of tests and questionnaires to three groups of federally incarcerated offenders: rapists, pedopniles, and non-sexual offenders.

CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY

Subjects

The subjects consisted of 64 selected men who were recruited from a population of incarcerated criminals. All subjects were serving sentences of at least two years in one of three federal correctional institutions; the Kingston Penitentiary (A maximum security protective custody unit), the Kingston Treatment Centre (A maximum security correctional treatment unit), and Warkworth Institution (a medium security correctional living unit).

The 64 subjects included 16 prisoners who were serving life sentences. The remaining subjects were serving an average sentence of 7.89 years. At the time of testing, subjects had served an average of 3.55 (SD = 3.39) years and their mean age was 32.42 (7.38) years. Concerning marital status, 27% of the total sample (n = 19) were married or living common law, 31% were single (n = 20) and 24% were separated or divorced (n = 16). The remaining 19% (n = 12) did not specify their marital status. With respect to academic background, 60% of the total subject population (n = 33) had at least attained some high school education, although

not necessarily successfully completed a high school degree. However, the education level of 18% of the sample (n = 10) was rudimentary at best, having only gone through elementary schooling. Still, 22% of these men (n = 12) had reached a higher level of education that involved a post-secondary education program.

PROCEDURE

Potential volunteers for the study were solicited from three federal penitentiaries in the Ontario Region of the Correctional Service of Canada. The identification and selection of subjects differed somewhat between institutions. At the Kingston Penitentiary Treatment Centre, participants were not selected at random by the experimenter because of the small, but specialized population. Instead, professional staff from the institution (i.e., professional staff members from the Socializaion, Psychology, and Nursing departments) identified 'appropriate' subjects who were likely to volunteer, did not present as security risks, and were intellectually capable of participating in the study.

Another approach was followed for inmate sample selection from the Kingston Penitentiary. A list of names was chosen at random by the experimenter and submitted to professional staff members from the Socialization and .

Psychology Departments who then in turn prescreened and approved those individuals who they believed would be compliant and capable candidates. This prescreening selection was conducted for purposes of security, reliability of responses, and likelihood of volunteer participation on the part of the offenders.

The selection procedure of subjects from Warkworth Institution was somewhat different. Subjects were selected and tested as part of an overall assessment/referral for the Sex Offender Treatment Program, Kingston Penitentiary Treatment Centre. This assessment was conducted as part of a recruitment campaign to find potential treatment candidates for future treatment programs. Subjects were recruited from the three institutions until there were at least 20 participants in each of the three offender groups.

Each subject was assigned to one of three offender groups, rapist, pedophile (child molester), or non-sexual offender (control), based on his offense and any file information that related to deviant sexuality. The rapist sample consisted of 23 sexual aggressors. All offenders comprising this group had been convicted of a sexual offense (i.e., of having violently sexually assaulted) against an unwilling victim. Victims were adult females, with but a few exceptions whereby female teenagers had been the subject of

attack (i.e., where the victim was at least 16 years of age or older and the offender five years older than the victim). The offenses of this group were predominantly those of rape or sexual assault. Attempted gross indecency against women was included in cases where documented evidence of violence could be found.

The pedophile sample was a group of 21 men who had been convicted for punishable sexual contacts with children (male or female) under the ages of 16 years. The three main categories of offenses for this group were attempted and actual commission of a child rape or statutory rape, of a non-rape sexual molesting, or of indecent assault. Incest offenders were specifically excluded.

The non-sexual offender group consisted of 20 volunteers recruited from within the three institutions in the same proportion as the two sexual offender subgroups. These men had been incarcerated for committing serious violent offenses that were non-sexual in nature. There was also a restriction that there could be no evidence of any deviant sexual history or previous sexual offending either by charge or conviction. The offenses of this group were predominantly aggressive and included first or second degree murder (40%), attempted murder (10%), manslaughter (10%) and robbery (15%).

Among the sex offender groups, eight rapists and six pedophiles were new patients referred to the Treatment Centre and were currently being treated for their sexual deviation. An additional five participants from the rapist group and four subjects from the pedophile group had already previously undergone treatment for their sexual behaviour, while five respondents from each group had received help for other problematic behaviours other than of a sexual nature. For example, this included stress management, anger control, alcohol, and substance abuse programs. The remainder were volunteers from the sexual offender population who had either not received any type of therapy, or had chosen not to reveal this information.

Similarly, nine of the participants from the non-sexual offender group had received treatment of various types other than for sexual misbehaviours. The remaining subjects from this group were volunteers from the general inmate population who had not received any type of therapy according to self-report and official records.

The survey was administered in the following way. Each inmate from the Kingston Penitentiary Protective Custody Unit was scheduled individually for an interview. Upon arrival at the barrier of the Psychology/Classification Department, each offender was ushered by the experimenter into the testing room

with a few exceptions whereby the correctional officer on duty accompanied the individual into the testing room. Respondents were then seated at a desk and chair in a small office room that afforded semi-privacy.

The researcher then introduced herself as a student from a neighbouring university, described her research study of offenders' sexual fantasies and benaviours, explained the purpose of the study, outlined the procedures for ensuring anonymity and confidentiality, stressed her disassociation from the institution administration, and solicited volunteer participation. Subjects were specifically assured that the information obtained would not be placed on any of their institutional files (or records), nor would it be used to identify them in any way. They were invited to leave at this point if they wished. Of the 74 individuals who satisfied the selection criteria, nine inmates declined to participate and one failed to keep appointments for the initial recruiting interview. The remaining offenders comprise the subject base of the current study.

All participating subjects were asked to read carefully and then sign an Informed Consent Form. This form explained the general nature of the study and included a clause stating that the individual was aware of the type of research involved and that he was particpating voluntarily. This was the only

form on which subjects were required to sign their name. Subjects then took part anonymously in the data collection procedures.

Subjects were administered a packet containing the three questionnaires. They were instructed not to put their name on any of the questionnaires or answer sheets. Each packet was numerically coded so that the completed forms could be assigned to subject groups and correlations between questionnaires could be calculated.

Respondents were again informed that the study involved aspects of sexual thoughts, feelings, and experiences before they began responding to stimulus materials. They were also informed that they might find these items objectionable. On this point, they were instructed to either not answer the particular item in question, or to feel free to withdraw from the study. They were requested to fill out the questionnaires in the context of their lives prior to the time they committed the offense and were urged to respond as openly and truthfully as possible. They were then asked to complete the questionnaires in the order presented in their packets and told that they could leave as soon as they had done so. The men were thanked for their particpation and instructed to begin. The experimenter remained in the room to answer any questions. Where necessary, arrangements were made whereby

the experimenter read aloud or explained items where respondents had poor reading skills.

Testing lasted anywhere between 45 minutes to two hours depending on the individual, with the average time to completion being approximately one hour. In those instances whereby respondents did not have enough time to complete the questionnaires in the scheduled one hour time period, one of two alternatives was adopted. Subjects could either be rescheduled for a second interview, or take the stimulus materials with them to their cells, answer the remainder of the questionnaires at their leisure, and then return them once complete. The particular approach taken was dependent upon the participant's preferred choice.

Due to operational necessity, the testing procedure varied somewhat for those offenders in the other two facilities. Inventories and questionnaires were administered at the Kingston Penitentiary Treatment Centre in groups of no more than four subjects per group. Groups were of mixed composition in regard to the nature of their crime. At Warkworth Institution respondents took the stimulus materials with them to their cells to complete. The materials were later collected by the individual from the Kingston Penitentiary Treatment Centre responsible for the assessments and then handed over to the experimenter.

Of the total sample population, 59% completed the questionnaires during the first interview with the experimenter (n = 38). It should be noted however, that of these, 28% were during group interviews. Eight percent of the total sample had to be recalled for a second interview in order to complete the questionnaires (n = 5). Finally, 33% chose to respond to the stimulus materials in their cells at their own time (n = 21).

THE TEST BATTERY

The following is a description of the three psychometric instruments that were included in the test battery. The background of these scales and details concerning their scoring are also described.

Sex Fantasy Questionnaire

In attempt to assess sexual fantasies, Wilson and Lang (1981) conducted a major survey of the fantasy patterns of normal men and women in a general population sample. The study was based on the Sex Fantasy Questionnaire, a questionnaire developed by Wilson (1978) that contained a wide variety of fantasy themes. The instrument is a retrospective self-administered questionnaire that consists of a list of forty items of which the thematic content and structure were

were selected from the clinical and scientific literature, particularly research on erotic fantasies. These fantasies range from commonly accepted normal behaviour (e.g., kissing passionately) to what is usually considered unacceptable and repugnant (e.g., sex with an animal). The 40 items of this scale are presented in Appendix A.

For purposes of the present study, respondents were asked to indicate the frequency with which they thought about each fantasy theme on a 6-point scale (Never = 0, Seldom = 1, Occasionally = 2, Sometimes = 3, Often = 4, Regularly = 6). Using this scale, subjects were asked if they experienced the listed fantasy on each of three occasions (i.e., in the day time, during intercourse or masturbation, and in dreams while asleep). They were also asked to declare how often they had performed each act in reality and the extent to which they would like to do so in future. After responding to the list of fantasy items, subjects were asked to choose their single most exciting theme from the list or describe any other fantasies not listed in the questionnaire. In addition, respondents were asked to respond to the item(s) that best described the reasons(s) why they engaged or did not engage in sexual fantasy. Although this particular item is not from the original source, it was included as an appendix to Wilson's (1978) Sex Fantasy Questionnaire.

Initially, the 40 fantasy content items were grouped into four content scales or Fantasy Factors. Each of the four fantasy factors were composed of ten unique items in the following manner:

FANTASY FACTORS	ITEMS SCORED
Exploratory	5, 6, 9, 22, 26, 29, 32, 33, 34, 36
Intimate	1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 38, 40
Impersonal	4, 12, 13, 19, 23, 30, 31, 35, 37, 39
Sado-masochistic	7, 8, 14, 15, 20, 21, 24, 25, 27, 28

Secondly, five subscores were calculated to reflect the degree of fantasy, irrespective of content, in the five different locations or conditions: daytime fantasies, fantasies during intercourse or masturbation, dreams while asleep, have done in reality, and would like to do in reality.

Finally, a global fantasy score was calculated on the basis of content and frequency of fantasies. It was calculated by combining the fantasy ratings over the 40 fantasies in each of the five conditions.

Personal Activity Inventory

An auxilliary questionnaire, entitled the Personal Activity Inventory was developed by the author (see Appendix B). This Personal Activity Inventory is a two-part, self-report instrument. The first section was designed to measure level of sexual activity and degree of sexual experience prior to the offender's incarceration. It is composed of 18 items derived from the numerous investigations conducted in the areas of sexual fantasy, sexual behaviour, sexual deviations, and sex offenders. The Personal Activity Inventory reflects two major areas: degree of sexual experiences and sex drive. The Personal Activity Inventory was constructed by combining previously used questions about sexuality with standard scales (Derogatis, 1978) and questions designed to test some of the theoretical conclusions about sexual experiences and behaviour that are found in the sexuality literature (Longo, 1982).

The first item focussed on the age of first sexual experience, masturbation, and sexual intercourse. This measure is based on Longo's findings (1982) that sex offenders typically report very early sexual experiences with many of them having begun to learn about sex prior to puberty. Questions dealing with traumatic experiences of physical or sexual abuse and its age of onset (Groth, 1979; Groth, &

Longo, 1983; Longo, 1983; Prendergast, 1979; Scully & Marolla, 1984, and questions of familial upbringing pertaining to matters of sexuality were also included. Self-perceptions about sexual inhibition were also investigated. This item was included to explore the relationship between childhood upbringing, subjects's perception of their sexuality, and their actual sexual experiences.

In measuring the extent of sexual experiences, Section II of the Derogatis Sexual Functioning Inventory (DSFI) the Experience Subtest (Derogatis, 1978) was adapted. This scale consists of 24 types of heterosexual activities. The scale was designed to measure the degree of subjects' sexual experience and ranges from such behaviour as "kissing on the lips" to "oral contact with the genitals". The subjects were instructed to indicate which sexual behaviours they had experienced at any time in the past. Following this section, three items were included purposely to elaborate on the topic of coitus experience. This was an indirect attempt to measure sex drive.

The evaluation of sexual satisfaction was undertaken in two ways. The first was designed to reflect specific sources of sexual satisfaction while the second focussed on the overall extent to which an individual was sexually satisfied

with his adult female partner(s). In measuring specific areas of sexual satisfaction, the Sexual Satisfaction Subtest from tne DSFI (Derogatis, 1978) was used. This particular subtest is comprised of 10 true-false items which measures the degree of sexual satisfaction, and provides cues to the aspects of sexuality that are responsible for ones satisfaction or discontent. Thus, frequency of sex, variation in sexual activities, and communication between sexual parts can be distinctly identified as facets responsible for dissatisfaction. In measuring the sexual satisfaction with regards to the adult female partner, we took an approach similar to that put forward by Derogatis (1978) who used the concept of "Global Sexual Satisfaction Index" in a measure of the individual's self-perception of the adequacy of his sexual functioning. The 9-point rating scale, ranging from (0) "could not be worse" to (8) "could not be better" was used, with one simple modification in the instructions. Subjects were asked to rate the satisfaction of their sexual relation with <u>adult female partners</u> while in the community.

The first item pertained to one's self-perception of sexual functioning in relation to other males and three questions were derived from the work of Henderson (1982) on sexual guilt. Secondly, a scale was designed to measure attitude and feelings of guilt towards engaging in fantasy. Respondents were also asked to report quantitatively on the

the frequency of masturbation in an average week. Subjects were also asked to identify the stimulus source of their sexual fantasies. Finally, an item was included in order to investigate whether sexually deviant fantasies were related to deviant sexual behaviour (MacCulloch, Snowden, Wood & Mills, 1983). Respondents were queried as to whether or not they had engaged in fantasies about their offense in the period immediately prior to the actual commission of the offense. Subjects were also asked about the occurrence of these deviant fantasies and whether they were accompanied by masturbation.

The second section of the Personal Activity Inventory was designed to collect data pertaining to demographic and personal background variables, as well as information about criminal history.

Measures of Criminal Personality

Perhaps one of the major issues in the literature surrounding sexual offenders has been the question about the degree of psychological disorder implied in the deviance. Although there is lack of agreement on the extent to which the individual is psychologically disturbed, it is nevertheless thought important here to assess the degree of personality measures implied in the research on offenders in relation to sexual fantasies and behaviour.

The personality assessment consisted of five distinct components; a socialization scale; a psychopathic scale; a measure of inadequacy-immaturity; a neuroticism scale and a measure of social desirability. The measure of socialization was based on Gough's (1969) Socialization scale of the California Psychological Inventory. Three criminal personality measures of psychopathy, inadequacy-immaturity, and neuroticism were derived from the work of Peterson, Quay and Cameron (1959) as modified by Andrews' (1985) "Assessments of Attitudes and Personality in Correction". This instrument was developed as part of an attempt to measure both criminal attitudes and criminal personality along eleven discrete dimensions. However, only the three independent measures of criminal personality (i.e., psychopathy, inadequacy-immaturity, and neuroticism) were used in the present study.

There are inherent difficulties in the self-report method of measurement. They include the problem of obtaining accurate and honest responses that are not influenced by guilt, embarrassment, or desire to please. The problem is particularly relevant in this study because it deals with a sexually deviant population and the traditionally taboo topic of sexual fantasies (Singer, 1966; Pytkowicz, Wagner & Sarason, 1967). Although two studies have reported no relationship between the frequency of fantasizing and the construct of social desirability, the possibility of falsified

responses remained a real possibility. In an attempt to address this difficulty, special cooperation was requested and complete anonymity and confidentiality were assured.

Moreover, a 20-item shortened version of the Crowne-Marlow (1960) Social Desirability scale (Straham & Serbasi, 1972) was included to measure the degree of distortion or falsified reports and to control for acquiescent responses. Previous research has found public conformity to be associated with high Crowne-Marlowe social desirability scores. The 20-item Crowne-Marlowe version has a correlation of 0.90 with the full length version (Straham & Serbasi, 1972). The Social Desirability scale used was a reworded version of the 20-item Crowne-Marlowe scale in order to make items more relevant and readable for an inmate population because of the limited vocabularly of many prisoners (Serin, personal communication, 1986).

The personality scales consisted of descriptive statements and opinions. Subjects were asked to respond to a true-false format depending either on whether the statement accurately described themselves or they agreed with the ennunciated position. The Socialization scale was comprised of 52 items, the Psychopathy scale of 25 statements, the measure of Inadequacy-immaturity on 9 such items, the scale of Neuroticism on 27 statements, and the scale of Social Desirability on 20 items. There was, however, some scale

overlap in that items were included in more than one scale. Consequently there were 105 items in total.

Statistical Analysis

Overall means and standard deviations were calculated on the total sample to provide normative data on the various measures. Correlational analyses were undertaken to examine psychometric properties, such as internal consistency, of the various scales, to determine the relationship between scales and to investigate the connection between sexual fantasy and sexual behaviour.

Rapists, pedophiles, and non-sexual offenders were compared on the psychometric scales and personal history data using ANOVAs and Chi Square analyses, respectively. The pedophiles and rapist groups were also collapsed into a sex offender group which was then compared to the non-sexual offenders on demographic variables, the psychometric test battery and fantasy dimensions. Statistical controls for social desirability and age were introduced and the analyses were repeated.

CHAPTER 3

Results

Legal and Demographic Comparisons

Initially, rapists, pedophiles and non-sexual offenders were compared on a number of legal and demographic background variables. The three groups did not differ in age (F (2,61) = .79, ns), marital status ($X^2(4) = 1.80$, ns), previous juvenile record ($X^2(2) = .95$, ns), current institution ($X^2(4) = 1.14$, ns), sentence length ($X^2(10) = 11.95$, ns), or amount of time served ($F(2,61) = .64$, ns). Similarly, comparisons of all sex offenders to non-sexual offenders revealed no differences on these variables. However, the non-sexual offenders had served an average of 2.50 (.167) terms in a penitentiary while sex offenders had served an average of 1.55 (1.11) terms ($F(2.61) = 3.67$, p .05). There was no difference between the average number of terms between the rapists (1.61) and pedophiles (1.48) as determined in a Duncan Multiple Range test. Although no attempt had been made to match the samples on background variables or to control for age, marital status or education across the three samples, the analyses confirmed that the groups were reasonably well matched.

Rapists were most likely to have previous sexual offences (26%), followed by pedophiles (19%) and non-sexual

offenders (0%) ($\underline{X}^2(2) = 5.80$, $\underline{p}$ .06). Although rapists had more non-sexual personal offences (22%) and more property offences (70%) than non-sexual offenders (20% and 60%) and pedophiles (5% and 43%), these differences were not significant ($\underline{X}^2(2) = 2.82$, ns; $\underline{X}^2(2) = 3.27$, ns). Rapists, pedophiles and non-sexual offenders had participated in sex offender treatment programs at a rate of 68%, 50% and 0%, respectively ($\underline{X}^2(2) = 19.17$, $\underline{p}$ .001), and participated in other treatment programs at a rate of 37%, 30% and 50% ($\underline{X}^2(2)$ = 1.64, ns) respectively.

Subjects had been given sentences ranging from two years to life imprisonment. Approximately 30% of the rapists (n = 7), 38% of the pedophiles (n = 8) and 30% of the controls (n = 7) were serving between two to five years. Twenty-two percent of the rapists (n = 5), 19% of the pedophiles (n = 4) and 10% of the controls (n = 2) were sentenced anywhere between five to ten years imprisonment; twenty six percent (n = 6), and 14% (n = 3) of the two sex offender groups respectively were serving terms of ten to twenty years. The remaining inmates were serving aggregate sentences of 20 years or more (including life and/or indeterminate sentences). Although the average time served for the present sentence at the time of the interview was 3.56 (3.39) years, the range from 4 months to 13.74 years was considerable.

Looking across institutions, subjects differed on Sentence Length (F (2,42 = 6.70, $p < .01$) with offenders with fixed sentences (i.e., not lifers) at Kingston Penitentiary being sentenced to significantly longer terms (X = 8.46 years) than the Regional Treatment Centre (X = 5.51 years) or Warkworth Institution (X = 3.62 years). Consequently, they tended to have served more time (F (2,63) = 2.67, $p < .10$) than offenders at the Treatment Centre and Warkworth Institution (4.28 years vs. 3.38 and 1.42 years). However, subjects grouped by institution did not differ on any of the psychometric or criminal history variables.

Victims ranged in age from 10 months to 60 years of age. Specifically, the mean age of victims from the rapist group was 29 years. As expected, for the pedophile group, the mean age of their victims was 12 years. Finally, of those offenses from the non-sexual offender group which involved a victim (i.e., n = 15), the average age was 31 years. Therefore, the victims of pedophiles were significantly younger than the victims of rapists and non-sexual offenders (F(2,53 = 21.87, $p < .001$) as determined by a Duncan Multiple Range test. Rapists were more likely to victimize females (95%) than pedophiles (67%) or non-sexual offenders (40%) ($\chi^2(6) = 17.10$, $p < .01$).

Psychometric Properties of the Sexual Fantasy Questionnaire

The interrelation between fantasy factors and their component contexts of occurence are displayed by means of a correlation matrix in Table 1. Wilson's (1978) contention that all four fantasy themes tend to go together in the sense that having a high score on one factor implied that the individual would score high on the others is borne out by the positive correlations between factor scores (Table 1). The Intimacy, Exploratory, and Impersonal Factors, were highly intercorrelated (.67 to .84) while the Sado-masochistic factor was correlated with the other factors to a lesser degree (.24 to .46). Secondly, within each factor, there was a high correspondence among responses, across the different contexts or conditions. This finding indicates that if a person fantasized about a particular theme in the daytime, he was more likely to have the same type of fantasy during sexual activity or while dreaming, to wish it in reality, and to actually have experienced it in the past. With a mean intercontext correlation of .70, internal consistency across conditions was particularly high for the sado-masochistic factor. The other factors produced mean correlations between contexts of .45 for the Intimacy factor, .48 for the Impersonal factor, and .51 for the Exploratory factor.

Table 1

PEARSON PRODUCT - MOMENT CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS BETWEEN FANTASY FACTORS

	EXF	EX-1	EX-2	EX-3	EX-4	EX-5	INF	IN-1	IN-2	IN-3	IN-4	IN-5	IMF	IM-1	IM-2	IM-3	IM-4	IM-5	SMF	SM-1	SM-2	SM-3	SM-4	SM-5
EXF	X																							
EX-1	.79*	X																						
EX-2	.79*	.65*	X																					
EX-3	.69*	.49	.41*	X																				
EX-4	.69*	.37	.34	.41	X																			
EX-5	.89*	.70*	.62*	.50*	.63*	X																		
IN-F	.82*	.55*	.64*	.57*	.53*	.74*	X																	
IN-1	.73*	.86*	.61*	.50*	.30	.59*	.73*	X																
IN-2	.67*	.49*	.79*	.37	.37	.52*	.77*	.62*	X															
IN-3	.44	.29	.26	.72*	.20	.23	.63*	.42	.38	X														
IN-4	.52*	.27	.27	.30	.58*	.56*	.70*	.35	.36	.37	X													
IN-5	.67*	.49*	.45	.32	.50*	.77*	.83*	.54*	.55*	.23	.67*	X												
IM-F	.84*	.64*	.72*	.47	.62*	.75*	.67*	.58*	.59*	.21	.48	.59*	X											
IM-1	.64*	.85*	.64*	.36	.30	.63*	.38	.72*	.44	.13	.11	.43	.68*	X										
IM-2	.54*	.41	.78*	.15	.27	.40	.46	.38	.66*	.06	.23	.33	.79*	.59*	X									
IM-3	.53*	.41	.33	.86*	.40	.42	.41	.38	.19	.58*	.23	.17	.52*	.35	.25	X								
IM-4	.64*	.42	.46	.27	.75*	.63*	.49*	.31	.40	.03	.59*	.51*	.83*	.41	.55*	.31	X							
IM-5	.73*	.54*	.51*	.34	.61*	.82*	.59*	.46	.42	.04	.52*	.67*	.88*	.62*	.54*	.36	.82*	X						

Table 1 Cont'd

PEARSON PRODUCT - MOMENT CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS BETWEEN FANTASY FACTORS

	EXF	EX-1	EX-2	EX-3	EX-4	EX-5	INF	IN-1	IN-2	IN-3	IN-4	IN-5	IMF	IM-1	IM-2	IM-3	IM-4	IM-5	SMF	SM-1	SM-2	SM-3	SM-4	SM-5
SM-F	.36	.24	.37	.15	.28	.41	.24	.23	.30	-.12	.17	.35	.46	.36	.46	.06	.36	.48	X					
SM-1	.28	.31	.29	.13	.23	.35	.15	.26	.22	-.09	.18	.32	.30	.42	.32	.01	.23	.38	.88*	X				
SM-2	.26	.15	.48	-.02	.07	.25	.18	.16	.34	-.17	.04	.25	.39	.32	.64*	-.07	.21	.31	.83*	.75*	X			
SM-3	.26	.17	.13	.26	.38	.39	.15	.14	.08	.02	.13	.19	.27	.21	.05	.26	.27	.41	.72*	.69*	.33	X		
SM-4	.31	.18	.27	.21	.38	.40	.19	.17	.25	-.13	.17	.30	.47	.31	.39	.14	.49*	.51*	.86*	.70*	.57*	.74*	X	
SM-5	.38	.24	.32	.19	.29	.46	.27	.22	.28	-.12	.22	.40	.44	.38	.37	.04	.35	.51*	.96*	.90*	.75*	.74*	.84*	X

EX-F Exploratory Factor
EX-1 - Daytime Fantasies
EX-2 - Fantasies during intercourse or masturbation
EX-3 - Dreams while asleep
EX-4 - Have done in reality
EX-5 - Would like to do in reality

IN-F Intimacy Factor
IN-1 - Daytime Fantasies
IN-2 - Fantasies during intercourse or masturbation
IN-3 - Dreams while asleep
IN-4 - Have done in reality
IN-5 - Would like to do in reality

IM-F Impersonal Factor
IM-1 - Daytime fantasies
IM-2 - Fantasies during intercourse or masturbation
IM-3 - Dreams while asleep
IM-4 - Have done in reality
IM-5 - Would like to do in reality

S-MF Sado-Masochistic Factor
S-M1 - Daytime Fantasies
S-M2 - Fantasies during intercourse or masturbation
S-M3 - Dreams while asleep
S-M4 - Have done in reality
S-M5 - Would like to do in reality

* p .0001

Interestingly, the internal consistency across the context of fantasy appears to be lower in the Dream situation. This is evidenced in the part-whole correlations whereby the Dream context displayed a lower correlation with the total factor score for all four fantasy factors. This may have been due to the fact that more subjects in this survey reported considerable difficulty in recalling their dreams and in attaching frequency scores to the different themes presented. Nonetheless, with an average Dream-Total Factor correlation of .64, these results support both Singer's (1966) and Beit-Hallahmi (1971, 1972) findings of concordance between reported frequency of daydreaming and nightdreaming.

Sexual Fantasy of Offenders

The results from this study indicated that sexual deviates, be they rapists or pedophiles, do not typically report deviant fantasies but rather fall within the norm of sexual fantasizing. Inmates reported high scores on the intimacy factor, moderate scores on both the exploratory and impersonal factors, and extremely low scores on the sado-masochistic factor.

According to Wilson's (1981) survey, a score of 12 or more on the Exploratory factor implies that the individual has strong desires towards excitement and a wide variety of sexual

experiences. High scores on this category are said to be characteristic of people with high sex drive. As such, Wilson reported that scores on daytime fantasies, Exploratory factor ranging between 6 to 12. As can be seen in Table 2, all three groups of offenders were below average on frequency of daytime fantasies.

Scores on the daytime fantasy Intimacy factor in Wilson's (1981) survey of normal men and women ranged from 5 to 15. A score of 15 or more implied deep involvement in serious personal relationships, with a limited number of sex partners. Low scores implied a lack of commitment and lack of interest to intimate sexual behaviour within the context of deep personal relationships. Curiously, it is only the rapist group who reported above average scores on this category.

All three groups scored within the normal range of 3 to 8 points for the daytime Impersonal factor. High scores on this factor, according to Wilson (1978) imply an interest in fetishes of various sorts and lack of interest in the intimacy of the relationship and a lack of feelings for the partner.

Finally, Wilson (1978) reported that scores of 8 or higher on the sado-masochistic factor tended to be associated with the giving and receiving of pain with sexual excitement. In contrast to our hypothesis, all three groups of offenders scored lower than the expected frequency.

TABLE 2

MEANS SCORES AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS ON FOUR FANTASY FACTORS AND EACH OF FIVE CATEGORIES FOR RAPIST, PEDOPHILE, AND NONSEXUAL OFFENDER GROUPS MEASURED BY THE WILSON FANTASY QUESTIONNAIRE

	OFFENDER TYPE						
	RAPIST (n=23)		PEDOPHILE (n=21)		CONTROL (n=20)		F(2,61)
FANTASY FACTOR/CATEGORY	X	S.D.	X	S.D.	X	S.D.	
EXPLORATORY FACTOR	29.3	18.4	29.2	25.1	29.2	25.5	0.00
Daytime Fantasies	5.3	6.1	4.7	5.8	5.1	6.4	0.07
Fantasies - Intercourse/Masturbation	5.6	5.5	5.6*	5.2	4.9*	6.9	0.08
Dreams while asleep	3.7	4.3	3.4*	3.6	4.9*	5.9	0.58
Have done in reality	6.1*	3.6	8.3	6.4	8.6*	5.2	1.43
Would like to do in reality	9.5*	5.2	8.1*	8.2	10.5*	7.2	0.59
INTIMACY FACTOR	100.4	34.1	85.4	37.4	87.2	53.7	0.84
Daytime fantasies	15.4	9.8	10.7	9.4	13.3	12.3	1.11
Fantasies - Intercourse/Masturbation	16.9	8.7	15.9	9.3	12.8*	11.7	0.86
Dreams while asleep	11.7*	9.5	9.7	6.9	13.1*	12.6	0.58
Have done in reality	25.9	10.7	25.4	10.3	27.3*	11.9	0.16
Would like to do in reality	32.4*	9.0	23.7	14.1	30.5*	12.4	3.11**
IMPERSONAL FACTOR	30.9	17.8	28.8	21.6	24.9	19.8	0.51
Daytime fantasies	4.8	3.7	3.9	4.7	4.0	5.3	0.26
Fantasies - Intercourse/Masturbation	6.5*	6.3	5.9*	5.7	3.6*	4.5	1.33
Dreams while asleep	3.3	3.5	2.9*	2.8	4.0*	5.3	0.34
Have done in reality	8.2	5.2	9.9	6.3	8.1*	5.4	0.73
Would like to do in reality	8.8	4.7	6.8*	6.3	8.4*	6.6	0.65
SADO-MASOCHISTIC	7.9	14.4	5.3	6.9	7.8	18.4	0.23
Daytime Fantasies	1.3*	2.6	6.5	1.0	1.8*	4.9	0.89
Fantasies - Intercourse/Masturbation	2.1*	6.6	1.0	2.1*	1.2*	3.2	0.38
Dreams while alseep	0.5*	1.3	0.5	1.2*	1.4*	2.9	1.37
Have done in reality	2.3*	3.0	2.6	2.9*	2.4*	4.8	0.03
Would like to do in reality	1.6	3.0	1.1	2.0*	1.8*	4.8	0.27

* Missing data. Not all subjects resonded to this item
** Statistically significant at .05 level

When specifically asked whether they wished in the future to try anything described in the fantasy list, at least 50% in each group answered affirmatively, for each of the three categories of the exploratory, intimate, and impersonal factors. However, less than 35% of the rapist group while 25% of the pedophile and control groups were willing to admit to sado-masochistic desires.

A global fantasy score was calculated by adding fantasy ratings of the 40 fantasy items across the 5 contexts and a one-way analysis of variance between offender type (i.e., rapists, pedophiles and non-sexual offenders) was computed. There were no significant differences between groups on Total Fantasy Score ($F(2,61) = 1.40$, ns). Moreover, comparisons of sexual fantasy factors showed that the three groups shared the same order of preference among the four fantasy categories and they did not differ significantly on any of these (Table 4). There was one exception in that both rapists and non-sexual offenders seemed to be more interested and willing to explore intimate sexual experiences. Specifically these offenders expressed a greater interest in carrying out fantasies that had an intimate thematic content while pedophiles did not indicate this desire.

When scores were collapsed across fantasy type but grouped according to context, there were no differences on total daytime fantasies, fantasies during sexual activity,

dream fantasies, experienced fantasies, or desire to experience fantasy.

At the outset it was acknowledged that the reporting of sexual fantasy, both in frequency and in content, might be affected by the subjects' age and their desire to present themselves in a favourable manner. When the group comparisons were repeated controlling for age and social desirability, the analyses of covariance revealed virtually identical results. This was not unexpected for correlation results displayed that the total fantasy score was unrelated to age ($r = .12$) and social desirability ($r = -.14$).

Other possible sources of variability were investigated, specifically differences across the three institutions and the possible impact of treatment on reported sexual fantasy. Analyses were undertaken to determine whether the host site or institutional setting was related to subjects differences. There were no differences across the three settings on any of the sexual fantasy variables. Moreover, participation in treatment programs, sexual or otherwise, was completely unrelated to scores on the four sexual fantasy factors.

With respect to historical variables, however, participation in sexual offender programs was positively

correlated with a history of physical (r = .34, p < .02) and sexual abuse (r = .30, p < 03). Among the personality scales, participation in sex offender programs displayed an inverse relationship (biserial r = -.26, p < .05) with the Social Desirability scale. Participation in other treatment programs was negatively related to a history of physical abuse (r = -.31, p .03). Participation in sex offender and other programs was differentially related to the number of male sexual partners (r = .41, p < .003 and r = -.28, p < .05 respectively) indicating that those who received sex offender treatment tended to have many male sexual partners while those who participated in other therapeutic programs reported having had fewer female partners.

After rating the frequency with which subjects engaged in each of the 40 fantasies, they were asked to nominate the single theme that they personally found most exciting from the complete list. The top 11 fantasies selected in this way are reported in Table 3. By far the most popular choice for all three types of offenders was intercourse with a loved partner, but therafter differences became apparent. Those preferred by the rapist group appear to have in common elements of the intimate and exploratory factors. Those favoured by the pedophile group may be seen to involve items from the intimate

TABLE 3

Top Eleven Sexual Fantasies as Selected by Sexual and Nonsexual Offenders

RANK	
1	Having intercourse with a loved partner.
2*	Intercourse with someone you know but have not had
2	Giving oral sex.
4	Receiving oral sex.
5	Making love elsewhere than bedroom (e.g. kitchen, Bathroom).
5	Having sex with someone much younger than youself.
5	Having sex with someone of a different race.
8	Making ove out of doors in a romantic setting, e.g., field of flowers, beach at night.
8	Intercourse with anonymous stranger.
8	Being forced to do something.
8	Being much sought after by opposite sex.

* Repeated numbers in the column represent ties between those rankings. One in the most frequent fantasy.

and impersonal categories, while the control group seemed to prefer themes of intimacy.

Concerning the self-reported reasons for fantasizing about sex, the majority of subjects indicated they do so because they feel "it is normal to do so" (47% or n = 29), for "general tension release" (41% or n = 26), to "fill personal void" (37% or n = 24), to "relax" (37% or n = 24), or because of an "unsatisfactory sex life" (24% or n = 22). Other less common reasons cited were "because the particular individual fantasized about is unreachable in reality", "to start sexual excitement", or "relive past experiences", "to increase sexual arousal", for "curiosity", "because of limitations" (i.e., because he would not really act out the behaviour in reality), to "rehearse for sexual experience", "to decrease sexual arousal", due to "lonesomeness or lack of company", or because "it generally fulfills a need unavailable and it adds to an actual sexual contact", and finally, "to find out if it (sexual behaviour) is healthy or not". Still, a fair number of individuals (30% or n = 19) were uncertain about the purpose of their fantasies. The frequency of the various rationales for engaging in such thought processes is presented in Table 4. No group differences were found on any of the reasons for fantasizing.

TABLE 4

TABLE OF FREQUENCY OF THE PURPOSE OF FANTASIES (IN PERCENTAGES)

FANTASY REASON[1]	OFFENDER TYPE RAPIST	PEDOPHILE	CONTROL	TOTAL	χ^2	DF	P
1. Unstatisfactgory Sex Life	7	7	9	22	0.55	(2)	.76
2. Tension Release	11	7	8	26	0.47	(2)	.79
3. Fill personal void	10	5	9	24	0.15	(2)	.93
4. Normal to do so	13	6	11	30	0.37	(2)	.83
5. No opportunity for sex	11	8	8	27	0.85	(2)	.65
6. To increase sexual arousal	5	4	3	12	0.96	(2)	.62
7. To increase sexual excitement	5	2	8	15	2.05	(2)	.36
8. To decrease sexual arousal	2	1	0	3	1.82	(2)	.40
9. To relax	9	6	9	24	0.03	(2)	.98
10. Because I would not really do it	2	1	2	5	0.49	(2)	.98
11. Because I want someone in particular and don't have her	6	3	9	18	1.50	(2)	.47
12. It is generally pleasurable	12	6	11	29	0.20	(2)	.91
13. To relive past experiences	5	3	6	14	0.23	(2)	.89
14. Curiosity	7	3	3	7	2.28	(2)	.32
15. To reherse for it	2	0	1	3	1.32	(2)	.52
16. Other	1	2	0	4			

[1] Some of the respondents cited more than one reason for engaging in sexual fantasy.

Subjects were also asked about the source of their sexual fantasies (i.e., what incited their sexual thoughts). The majority of men who responded to this question from the three groups (i.e., 43% or rapists (n = 10), 52% of the pedophiles (n = 11) and 53% of non-sexual offenders (n = 10) reported "memory of past experiences" as their primary source of sexual fantasies. Moreover, 65% of the rapist group, 43% of the pedophile group, and 25% of non-sexual offenders stated that most of their sexual fantasies were incited by their "own imagination". Finally, both rapists (35%) and non-sexual offender groups stated that much of their fantasy behaviour was derived from "viewing television shows, videos, movies, or pictures in books". There were no differences between groups on their source of sexual fantasy ($F(2,61) = 1.32$, ns). These results do not support the classical argument and concerns about pornography being the source of sexual offenders' deviant thoughts and behaviour.

When asked about their attitudes toward sexual fantasies, sexual offenders tended to be more liberal in their opinions. Ninety-one percent of the responding rapists (n = 21) and 85% of the pedophiles (n = 18) thought it normal to engage in such thought processes, while only 55% of the non-sexual offenders were of this opinion (n = 11). Furthermore, a substantial percentage of this later group differed significantly from the other two sex offender groups

in that 15% (or n = 3) thought it "abnormal" behaviour to engage in such thought processes ($\underline{X}^2(4) = 11.61$, $\underline{p}$ .02). Interestingly, none of the sex offenders felt this way. Still, approximately 9% of the rapists (n = 2), 14% of the pedophiles (n = 3), and 30% of the non-sexual offenders (n = 6) were uncertain or had "no opinion" regarding fantasy behaviour. Among those who thought it acceptable and normal behaviour to engage in fantasy, a substantial number of the nonsex offenders (26%) felt uneasy or "guilty" about having such thoughts, while less than 10% of both rapists and pedophiles felt this way. Nonetheless, the majority of individuals (58%) did not feel at all guilty whenever they engaged in their favorite fantasies. However differences between sex offenders and nonsex offenders on feelings of guilt were not significant.

Concerning offence-related fantasies, 23% of the rapist sample, 24% of the pedophile sample, and 26% of the controls reported having fantasized about the offense for which they had been convicted prior to its actual commission. These results did not differ significantly between groups ($\underline{X}^2(2) = 0.07$, ns) and might seem to contradict the popular notion that there is a relationship between fantasy thoughts and behaviour amongst sex offenders. However, further probing of the data proved of interest. Among the subjects who reported fantasizing about their crime prior to the actual acting out of the behaviour, both sexual offender samples were more

likely than non-sexual offenders to have masturbated to the offense fantasy prior to the actual deviant behaviour (i.e., 80% of the rapists, 100% of the pedophiles, and only 20% of the controls; $\underline{X}^2(2) = 7.80$, $\underline{p}$ 0.02), and had masturbated more often to the particular fantasy ($\underline{X}^2(6) = 11.0$, $\underline{p}$ .09).

Personality Assessment

The three samples were compared for differences on the personality scales. These results are shown in Table 5. There were no significant differences between groups on the personality dimensions of psychopathy ($\underline{F} = 2,32$, df = 2,6, ns), neuroticism ($\underline{F} = 1,21$, ns), inadequacy-immaturity ($\underline{F}$ (2,61) = 0.10, ns) or socialization ($\underline{F}(2,61) = .65$, ns). If anything, results indicated that non-sexual offenders were slightly higher on psychoticism and neuroticism, and less socialized than the two sex offender groups.

The interrelationship between the four personality measures and their total criminality score (psychopathy + neuroticism + inadequacy - socialization) is presented by means of correlations in Table 6. Similarly their correlations with Age, Social Desirability, the Sexual Fantasy Factors, several demographic background, and the sexual experience variables are also presented in Table 6. Since the pattern of correlations was similar for all three groups, Table 6 is based on all 64 subjects.

TABLE 5

FOR COMPARISONS BETWEEN OFFENDER TYPES ON FOUR PERSONALITY MEASURES AND SOCIAL DESIRABILITY SCALE

VARIABLES	OFFENDER TYPE: RAPIST		PEDOPHILE		CONTROL		F(2,61)	P
	X	S.D.	X	S.D.	X	S.D.		
1. Psychopathy	5.9	3.4	5.4	3.5	7.6	3.2	2.31	.11
2. Neuroticism	15.1	6.0	14.9	3.6	17.1	4.6	1.21	.31
3. Inadequacy-Immaturity	5.2	7.5	5.0	1.5	5.3	1.4	0.10	.90
4. Socialization	22.7	5.5	23.5	5.6	21.5	6.0	0.65	.53
5. Social Desirability	8.2	5.4	11.0	4.5	9.6	4.0	1.99	.15

TABLE 6

PERSONALITY MEASURES IN RELATION TO SEXUAL FANTASY FACTORS, AGE, AND OTHER SEXUAL HISTORY VARIABLES

	PSY	NEU	SOC	INAD/IMM	TOTAL CRIM	SOC. DES.
PSYOPATHY	X					
NEUROTICISM	.56***	X				
SOCIALIZATION	-.59***	-70***	X			
INADEQUACY - IMMATURITY	21(10)	26*	-31*	X		
TOTAL CRIMINALITY	77***	88***	-91***	41***	X	
SOC. DES.	-34***	-41***	42***	06	-43***	X
VICTIM AGE	15	01	-14	01	10	-11
OFFENDER AGE	-19	-12	11	-04	-15	09
TERM	08	11	-12	02	12	-12
AGE TESTED	-22	-13	10	07	-15	-02
UPBRINGING	04	-10	-08	06	02	-06
SEXUAL EXPERIENCE	-04	01	-05	-13	00	-11
SEXUAL SATISFACTION	-11	-33**	41***	-04	-34**	17
GLOBAL STATISTICS	05	-12	18	-05	-12	05
SEXUAL INHIBITIONS	-13	-19	15	-02	-18	06
PERCEIVED RELATIVE SEX EXPER.	02	03	10	-05	-03	12
GUILT	08	18	01	30*	12	10
EXPLATORY FACTOR	05	13	-15	-02	13	-14
INTIMACY FACTOR	-12	03	-02	-16	-02	-11
IMPERSONAL FACTOR	-01	09	-05	00	05	-12
SADO-MASOCHISTIC	06	01	-05	-20	02	-11
TOTAL FANTASY	-04	08	-07	-11	04	-14

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

All four personality measures were positively related to one another with the exception of the Socialization scale which, as expected, was inversely correlated. The general correlational pattern indicated that measures of deviant personality were relatively unrelated to age, degree of sexual experience, and degree of fantasizing. There was, however, a strong relationship between sexual satisfaction and the psychometric measure of Socialization ($r = .41$). Thus, the socially well adapted individual was more satisfied with his sexual relationships.

In order for the psychometric tests and fantasy measures to be valid in this survey, it was necessary that they not be affected by subjects having a strong response set for social desirability. For this purpose, the Crowne-Marlowe Social Desirability scale was used. As can be seen from Table 6, there was a fairly strong relationship between social desirability scores and three of the four personality measures indicating that variables relating to the assessment of criminal personality by means of self-report questionnaires are affected by subjects' desire to please. However, Social Desirability shared no such relationship with any of the Sexual Fantasy factor scores.

Personal History Information

The Personal Activity Inventory provided information about the personal family background of subjects, as well as

their criminal history and sexual experience. A brief summary of several of these background variables is presented here.

Concerning familial background and upbringing, results were contrary to the predicted direction. Specifically, when asked to rate the permissiveness of their upbringing with regards to matters of sex on a five-point scale ranging from very restrictive to very permissive, both sex offender groups appeared to have a slightly more restrictive upbringing than non-sexual offenders. In particular, the sex offender groups reported that they felt their familial upbringing was "slightly more restrictive than others" in comparison to the nonsex offender group who felt that their upbringing had been "average". Whether this reflects an actual difference in style of upbringing or merely differences in groups' perception of their upbringing is impossible to determine. Regardless, these differences were not statistically significant (F (2,59) = 1.33, ns).

Reports by subjects concerning physical abuse ($\chi^2(2) = 2.94$, $p < .23$) and sexual abuse ($\chi^2(2) = 2.38$, $p < .30$) did not significantly discriminate sexually deviant offenders from each other or from non-sexual offenders. However, when sex offenders and non-sexual offenders were compared on history of any type of abuse, sex offenders were considerably more likely than non-sexual offenders to have suffered some kind of abuse

(57% vs. 35%; $\underline{X}^2(1) = 2.62$, $p < .10$). In particular, rapists, with an incidence of 65% were most likely to have experienced abuse($\underline{X}^2(1) = 3.91$, $\underline{p} < .05$).

Moreover, of those offenders who answered in the affirmative with respect to having been physically or sexually abused during their childhood, there were significant differences on the age of last abusive incident ($\underline{X}^2(4) = 10.71$, $\underline{p} < .03$; $\underline{X}^2(8) = 14.20$, $\underline{p} < .08$, respectively). Specifically, the rapist group differed from the other groups in that they were more likely to report having been victimized physically and/or sexually at a very late age (i.e., between the ages of 16 and 20 years) before the abuse finally stopped. Last occurences of abuse for the other two groups was much earlier, typically between the ages of 11 and 15. Among the abused, the three groups did not differ on total frequency of physical or sexual abuse, or age of onset of abuse.

In Wilson's study, fairly direct evidence of a connection between sexual fantasy and sex drive was obtained by asking respondents a number of key questions about their sexual feelings and behaviour. This included items about sexual experience, masturbation frequency, number of sexual partners, and sexual satisfaction. Although none of these items taken by themselves is a perfect measure of sex drive, each of these items provides an important component for the construction of a good overall representation of libido.

Analyses of these variables in Table 7 revealed that the two sex offender groups did not differ from one another or from non-sexual offenders on the age of first learning about matters of sex ($\underline{X}^2(8) = 8.35$, ns), first sexual experience ($\underline{X}^2(8) = 7.12$, ns) or first coitus experience ($\underline{X}^2 = 9.73$, ns).

However, there was a modest difference among groups on onset of first masturbatory experience ($\underline{X}^2 = 11.76$, $\underline{p}$ .07). Specifically, the onset of first masturbatory experience occurred for three-quarters of the rapist and pedophile groups between the ages of 11 and 15 years. The non-sexual offenders were more evenly distributed throughout the age groups from 6 to 20 years.

Another question in Wilson's questionaire of sexual fantasies concerned the extent to which respondents were advanced in their heterosexual experiences. Rapists did not differ significantly from pedophiles or non-sexual offenders on Derogatis' (1979) 24-item Sexual Experience Scale of DSFI ($\underline{F}(2,61) = 0.94$, ns). Contrary to popular belief, members comprising the pedophile were no less advanced in their heterosexual love-making experience than non-sexual offenders, both groups having experienced about 19.5 of the activities while the rapists reported experiencing an average of 21 activities. Similarly, although pedophiles reported having

TABLE 7

FREQUENCY OF AGE DISTRIBUTION OF FIRST SEXUAL ENCOUNTERS BY OFFENDER TYPE

	AGE OF FIRST LEARNING EXPERIENCE						AGE OF FIRST SEXUAL EXPERIENCE						AGE OF FIRST MASTURBATORY EXPERIENCE						AGE OF FIRST SEXUAL ENCOUNTER					
	RAPIST		PEDOPHILE		CONTROL		RAPIST		PEDOPHILE		CONTROL		RAPIST		PEDOPHILE		CONTROL		RAPIST		PEDOPHILE		CONTROL	
AGE	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Less than 5 yrs.	0	0	2	10	1	5	1	4	1	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Between 6-10 yrs	5	22	9	43	3	15	2	9	4	19	3	15	0	0	1	5	5	25	0	0	1	5	2	10
Between 11-15 yrs	12	52	8	38	12	60	7	30	11	52	6	30	17	74	16	76	9	45	7	30	10	50	5	25
Between 16-20 yrs	4	17	1	5	3	15	11	48	3	14	9	45	5	22	2	10	5	25	13	57	6	30	13	65
20 yrs or more	2	9	1	5	1	5	2	9	2	20	1	5	1	4	2	10	1	5	3	13	3	15	0	0

slightly less than average sexual experience on a 5-point rating scale, while rapists and nonsex offenders reported slightly more than average experience, the differences were not significant ($F(2,61) = 1.29$, ns). These results are in contrast to the hypothesis that pedophiles would emerge as more inhibited and less sexually experienced. However, it is important to note that pedophiles tend to perceive themselves as more sexually inhibited than the other two groups in a 5-point self-report item ($F(2,60) = 2.68$, $p < .08$). Groups also differed in terms of their attitude toward sexual fantasy ($X^2(4) = 11.61$, $p < .02$). Whereas most rapists (91%) and pedophiles (86%) believed that sexual fantasies were a normal acceptable activity, the non-sexual offenders were less inclined to believe so (55%).

There were no differences among the groups on other facets of sexual experience including Derogatis' (1978) 10-item scale of feelings of sexual satisfaction ($F(2,61) = .29$, ns), the Derogatis (1978) global sexual satisfaction rating ($F(2,60 = 1.78$, ns), number of sexual partners (including both males and females, young and old) ($X^2(8) = 10.19$, ns), number of female sexual partners ($X^2(8) = 11.40$, ns), number of male sexual partners ($X^2(8) = 7.81$, ns) duration of longest sexual relationship ($X^2(6) = 8.33$, ns), or masturbation frequency ($X^2(8) = 7.88$, ns).

Sexual Fantasy and Sexual Behaviour

Finally, relationships between sexual fantasies and dimensions of sexual drive, sexual experience, and sexual satisfaction were explored by means of correlations which are presented in Table 8. First, it is important to note that none of the four fantasy factors was related to Social Desirability. Similarly, age was generally unrelated to sexual fantasy except that there was a tendency for sado-masochistic fantasies to be associated with younger offenders and older victims.

Sexual experience as measured by Derogatis (1978) 24-item checklist was postively associated with three of the four fantasy factors or dimensions; Exploratory (r = .38), Imtimacy (r - .57), and Impersonal (r = .29). However, the 10-item Sexual Satisfaction score and the Global Sexual Satisfaction rating were unrelated to the four dimensions of sexual fantasy.

Additional correlations were revealed as follows. There was a tendency for those from a restrictive familial upbringing to express stronger fantasies in all four dimensions (r = -.17 to -.23). High scores on the Intimacy Fantasy factor were associated with low Fantasy Guilt but high sexual inhibition scores, both of which were 5-point,

TABLE 8

SEXUAL FANTASY FACTOR SCORES IN RELATION TO AGE, SENTENCE, INFORMATION AND OTHER SEXUAL HISTORY VARIABLES

	SEXUAL FANTASY FACTORS				
VARIABLES	EXPLORATORY	INTIMATE	IMPERSONAL	SADO-MAS.	TOTAL
Exploratory	X				
Intimate	82***	X			
Impersonal	84***	67***	X		
Sado-Masochistic	36*	24(.10)	46***	X	
Total Fantasy	94***	92***	87***	49***	X
Social Desirability	-14***	-11	-12	-11	-14
Victim Age	-05	04	-07	22(.10)	03
Offender age	-06	-10	-00	-16	-09
Term	-12	-18	-13	-03	-16
Age tested	-06	-12	-03	-21(.10)	-12
Upbringing	-23(.10)	-21(.10)	-17	-22(.10)	-25(.06)
Sexual Exp.	39**	57***	29*	12	48***
Sex satisfaction	-08	-01	-05	-20(10)	-08
Global satis.	-12	06	-16	-14	-07
Sex Inhib.	14	24(.06)	08	01	18
Perceived Rel. Sex. Exper.	06	14	10	34**	10
Guilt	-10	-32*	-04	04	-19
No. Fantasy Scores	10	13	14	30*	18

self-report items in the Personal Activity Inventory. The other fantasy dimensions were unrelated to guilt and inhibition. Moreover, those who scored highly on the sado-masochistic factor rated themselves as being more sexually experienced than the average male although this was not borne out on the 24-item checklist and they also reported deriving their fantasies from a wider range of internal and external stimulus sources.

The total Fantasy score, the sum of the four fantasy factors was highly correlated (r = .48, $p < .001$) with the breadth of sexual experience as measured by Derogatis' (1978) 24-item scale. Total Fantasy was negatively related to a sexually permissive upbringing (r = -.25, $p < .06$) and the total number of reasons that subjects gave for fantasizing (r = .58, $p < .001$). However it was unrelated to other measures of sexual history and sexual drive.

CHAPTER 4

DISCUSSION

An Overview

Sexual fantasies has often been cited as an important source of information in the assessment of sexual deviation and as an appropriate target for treatment in sex therapy programs. Despite these popular contentions little effort has been made to analyze the sexual fantasies of sex offenders or to assess the applicability of various measurement techniques with this particular population. The current study was an attempt to evaluate particular instruments that purport to measure the content and frequency of sexual fantasies, but were developed primarily with normal adults. To this end, standardized measures of fantasy and personality were employed, particularly the Fantasy Questionnaire developed by Wilson (1978) and Andrews' (1985) modified version of the personality measures of socialization, which was developed by Gough (1969), and psychopathy, neuroticism and inadequacy-immaturity, which were constructed by Peterson and Quay (1967). The Crowne-Marlowe Social Desirability Scale was administered because of the sensitive or personal nature of the data to be collected. A self-report inventory was constructed by the authors to measure various aspects of sexual activity.

Scales of sexual experience and sexual satisfaction were derived from Derogatis (1978) Sexual Functioning Inventory. Other items were derived from a review of the sexual fantasy and sexual offender literature.

The possibility of a difference between sexual offenders and non-sexual offenders in the kinds of fantasies preferred was of principal interest to the present study. Therefore, it differs in some important respects from earlier reserach in that a 'control' group of non-sexual offenders who come from the same offender population (i.e., the same institutional setting as the sex offender groups) was included. Lacking this comparison, previous research was unable to determine whether results pertained uniquely to sexual offenders or reflected the dispoosition of a broader group of antisocial people, offenders in general. As such, the control group in this survey eliminated the possibility of effects due to institutionalization. The present study is the first to make a direct comparison of the content and frequency of sexual fantasies among an offender population, focussing specifically on three offender types: rapists, pedophiles, and nonsexual offenders.

Concerning the reliability of the Sexual Fantasy Inventory, the analyses revealed considerable internal consistency. Each of the 'sources' of fantasy contributed to

the total factor scores on all four dimensions. The four factors displayed high intercorrelation, although the sado-masochistic factor, appeared to be more independent as one would expect.

The Measurement of Sexual Fantasy among Offenders

The discriminant validity of the sex fantasy questionnaire as a measure of "deviance" was not demonstrated in this study. In general, it did not distinguish between sexual offenders and non-sexual offenders on frequency or content of reported sexual fantasies. Rather, this study has demonstrated that the pattern of sexual fantasy among prisoners is very similar to what has been found in normal adults. In efect, the most common and preferred fantasy theme as selected by all three offender groups was that of "sexual intercourse with a loved partner". These findings are in accordance with Hunt (1974) and Wilson's (1978) results. Contrary to speculation, sex offenders did not typically endorse only deviant thoughts. Rather, they fell within the realm of what is thought "normal" fantasizing. Furthermore, based on Crepault and Couture's (1980) report of the content fantasies centering around sado-masochistic themes, it was hypothesized that a similar deviant pattern would emerge from the sexual offender groups. However, such a relationship between deviant fantasy

and deviant sexual behaviour was not found. However, these findings may have been due to the fact that non-sexual offenders were not under the same threat as the two groups of sex offenders and did not experience the same demand characteristics. This possibility will be discussed later in more detail.

The present research provided evidence that the context of sexual fantasy is not restricted to masturbation and intercourse as it was once claimed. All three groups of offenders reported having sexual fantasies during sexual activity, such as during masturbation and intercourse, and in nonsexual contexts, such as in daydreams and night dreams. There was also a clear tendency for fantasy scores to correlate positively with each other with the exception of nightdreaming. Although there was a general tendency for subjects to report either more or less fantasies in general, there were considerable differences in endorsement by subjects of fantasies of differing content.

When the frequency of fantasy reported by offenders is compared with Wilson's reported frequency of fantasy of normal adults, results indicate that offenders tend to fantasize less often than normals. There are three possible explanations for these particular findings. First, sexual deprivation due to imprisonment may lead to a loss of

interest in sex, which would give support to Wilson and MacLean's (1974) position. Secondly, these results could indicate that offenders, particularly sexual deviates, are generally characterized by a limited erotic imagination. This is in accordance with Coen (1978) and Glueck's (cited in Crepault, 1981) argument and is contrary to the contention that they experience highly perverted sexual thoughts. If either of the above two interpretations are accurate, the focus of treatment programs should perhaps be geared towards elaborating and training the individual to engage in various forms of fantasy. Finally, it is possible that the instrument did not capture the fantasy life of offenders, either because of inaccurate reporting or because their fantasies were outside the realm of the items included in the measure.

In sum, there were no differences between rapists and pedophiles on the frequency or type of sexual fantasies reported. Upon verification, this finding could have important implications for the treatment of sexual offenders.

Personality of Offenders

A major part of this survey was concerned with the way in which the three groups of offenders might be discriminated by various psychometric correlates of

criminality and antisocial behaviour. If the scales used in this survey could accurately discriminate criminal type rather than simply discriminate prisoners from nonprisoners, one would have expected difference between groups on these measures. However, this was not confirmed in the present data when the four personality measures were considered in relation to the three groups. There were no significant differences between rapists, pedophiles and non-sexual offenders on any of the four personality measures. Therefore, the data do not support the overall profile configuration of sex offenders as being different from non-sexual offenders on scales of psychopathy, neuroticism, inadequacy-immaturity and socializaton. Rather, results indicated that both rapists and pedophiles exhibit criminal personaltiy profiles that are typical of other prison inmates. As such, failure to find significant differences between sex offenders and non-sexual offenders would seem to suggest that the three groups may share many characteristics.

Moreover, studies of the relationship between personality, sexual attitudes, and sexual behaviour (e.g., Eysenck & Wilson, 1979) have indicated that certain aspects of sexuality, (such as, sexual drive, sexual experiences and sexual thoughts) tend to be higher in persons high on psychoticism and neuroticism. This was not confirmed in the present data when sexual activitiy and fantasy preferences

were considered in relation to the criminal personality scales.

However, there was a strong tendency for the personality measures to be related to social desirability. In particular, the neuroticism and socialization scales correlated highly with the Crowne-Marlowe scale of social desirability. Only the inadequacy-immaturity scale showed no reactivity to social desirability. On average, scores on social desirability were within the medium range of the scale norms. This suggests that the results of the self-report data are fairly reliable, but should nevertheless be interpreted with caution. Finally, there were no group differences on the social desirability scale. Therefore, sex offenders did not attempt to present themselves in a "good" light any more than the non-sexual ofenders. This finding adds credibility to the lack of difference between groups in their frequency and content of sexual fantasy.

Sexual History and Experience

The hypothesis that the sexual experience and sexual history of the two sex offender groups would differ in accordance with their offense activity was based on findings from Crepault (1981) and Longo (1982). However, with the exception of the age at which masturbatory activity

began, the adult sexual offender in this study did not have an atypical history of psychosexual development. Although the general pattern of results is in accordance with the aforementioned investigators, the average age the sexual offender first began to learn about sex and engage in sexual intercourse did not differ from the non-sexual offender group. As such, these findings pose questions about previous reports pertaining to this issue.

The present study does not support the previous findings of Kozma and Zuckerman (1983) that rapists would report a significantly greater number of sexual partners than non-sexual offenders. Nor does it support the previous findings of Gebhard, Gagnon, Pomeroy and Christenson (1965) that rapists were more sexually experienced in term of variety of activities. Similarly, no differences were found between the three groups on scales assessing sexual satisfaction. These results are also inconsistent with Howell's and Wright's (1978) findings that sex offenders find less satisfaction and more frustration in their sexual contacts. In addition, results do not support the findings of Goldstein, Kant, Judd, Rice and Green (1971) that sexual deviates including rapists and child molesters continue masturbation into adulthood more than normals. Nor do they support the observations of Wilson and Gosselin (1980) concerning a more restrictive upbringing amongst sexually deviant groups.

While investigating the source of deviant offenders sexual fantasies, there were again no reported significant differences between groups. Interestingly, in contrast to the major arguments and concerns put forth by antipornography advocates and the recent Meese Commission (United States, 1986) regarding the possible detrimental effects of exposure to such materials, data from the current study do not support the contention that pornography might be partially responsible for sexual offenders' deviant fantasies or behaviour. Very few sexual offenders claimed that exposure to pornographic materials served as a source of incitement to their sexual fantasies.

Finally, two items for detailed analysis from the Personal History form have demonstrated fairly high concordance with previous research. Specifically, in partial support of the theory put forth by McGuire, Carlisle and Young (1965) and in accorance with other findings (Abel, Blanchard & Jackson, 1974; Crepault, 1981; Gebhard, Gagnon, Pomeroy & Christensen, 1965; Marshall, 1985), sexual offenders who reported having fantasized about the particular offense prior to the actual commission of the offense had masturbated significantly more often to the particular offense fantasy than the nonsexual offenders. However, the number reported here was quite small (n = 5) in each of the rapist and pedophile groups. In this fashion, it could still

be argued that the sexually deviant behaviour patterns of these individuals were derivatives of masturbation fantasies. This finding has important implications for treatment of these particular subjects.

The other revealing finding concerns self-reported history of physical and sexual abuse. Sex offenders clearly had a more problematic background with 57% experiencing either or both forms of abuse while 35% of the non-sexual offenders cited any such abuse. With a prevalence rate of 65% rapists were most likely to have experience abuse. Moreover, almost half of the rapists who were abused (47%) suffered both physical and sexual abuse. Although no cause and effect relationship can be established, these findings support the popular notion about the abused growing up to abuse others and the growing literature that suggests such a link (Cohen, Seghorn & Calmas, 1969; Groth, 1979; Groth & Longo, 1982; Predergast, 1979; Scally & Marolla, 1984). The fact that non-sexual offenders display a lower rate suggests that the relationship is more than coincidental. But the mechanism by which such a phenomenon might exert its influence remains unknown. Nonetheless, these results might have important implications for the treatment of the sexual offender, particularly in addressing questions of unresolved sexual trauma.

The fact that the three groups in the present study did not differ significantly on any of the personality measures suggests two important possibilities. First, it would appear that in terms of attitudinal and personality attributes, incarcerated sexual offenders are no different than incarcerated non-sexual offenders. In particular, they share a common profile that is characterized by being psychopathic, antisocial, and inadequate when compared to social norms. Secondly, the findings suggest that other, as yet undisclosed factors contribute to the high level of sexual disturbance found in the sex offender groups. One possibility for further investigation concerns the role of childhood abuse in later sexual deviation.

Limitations to the Study

A number of limitations could account for the lack of significant findings between groups. Therefore, they need to be evaluated further. First, it was recognized that the relatively small number of subjects interviewed posed a limitation in the research. A larger sample might have revealed small or subtle differences between groups. However, this possibility is unlikely at least for the sexual fantasy factors because there was not even a suggested trend in the existing data. Secondly, subject selection was done on a reduced population and was not truly random. Thus, the

sample may not have been representative of all incarcerated federal sexual offenders. For example, many subjects were from treatment oriented institutions. Consequently, 59% of the sex offenders had participated in sex offender treatment and half of the non-sexual offenders had participated in other forms of treatment. However, participation in treatment was unrelated to the psychometric scales of sexual fantasy and personality, except for an inverse relationship with social desirability. This suggests that those who participated in sex offender programs were more honest in their responses. Similarly, no definite generalization to the total population of sex offenders can be made from the convicted offenders interviewed in prison. These subjects represent a highly specific group of offenders in the sense that they have been apprehended, charged, convicted and punished with a federal sentence for their sexual misbehaviour. Clearly, they constitute a select group of those who commit sexual offenses.

A third problem inherent in this type of research concerns the validity of the assessment measures. The instruments used for assessment in the present study were based on self-report. They were employed under the assumption that the subject has the necessary skills to retreive the information, is able to remember it reliably, and is truthful about his answers. As such, the results are

not free from errors due to memory loss and faking. Although common to most psychological studies, this problem is especially at issue here because of the possible motivation of sexual offenders to respond in a 'less sexually deviant manner'. Even though respondents had been assured anonymity and confidentiality, all three offender groups may have been reluctant to report having entertained some of the more "deviant" forms of fantasies presented in the questionnaire for fear of negative repercussions regarding future release. In this regard, Marshall (in press) suggests a more cautious methodology consisting of numerous interviews to build client confidence.

However, the data collected regarding this question are in accordance with both Singer (1966) and Pytkowicz, Wagner and Sarason (1967) in that no significant relationship was found between the frequency of reported fantasy and the construct of social desirability, thus strengthening the validity of responses. This is not to say that other demand characteristics untapped by the measure of social desirability, were not operative. There is, however, another reason that the incarcerated subjects' self-report of sexual fantasies should be interpreted with caution. Because the sexual fantasy data were collected in the prison environment, they should not be equated with the fantasies

that the offender would experience upon release to the community.

Another factor that might have contributed to the lack of significant findings was the type of classification of offenders that was employed in the current investigation. Specifically, a legal definition was used that classified offenders by type of official offense. In brief, such a system of classification attempts to cluster individuals according to the legal adjudication of a single or limited number of events and assumes homogeneity within the resulting offense types which in reality is not usually the case. As such, it could be argued that this legal definition for the classification of offenders was simplistic and therefore contributed to the lack of differences between groups. However, considerable care was taken to assure an absence of sexual deviation among the non-sexual offenders and an absence of sexual aggression among the pedophiles.

Conclusion

Hopefully, these results will have made a modest contribution toward the understanding of sex offenders despite these limitations. It is believed that descriptive studies based on self-reported data can provide a better foundation and understanding about sexual offenders.

Although the differences observed between offender type were few, they suggested a number of areas for further study. Comparative analysis on a larger, more representative sample is in order, if the effort to provide a distinctive profile or profiles of the sexual offender is to be realized. Our knowledge and understanding of the formation and effects of sexual fantasies, particularly those of sexual offenders, is still abysmally poor. The evidence as to whether they have excessive deviant fantasies or whether they have an impoverished sexual fantasy life remains equivocal. The answer may depend on the individual, in which case both positions must be considered. If so, the implications for treatment may be just as much in the realm of fantasy training as it is in fantasy retraining. Finally, the presence of childhood abuse is implicated once again in the background of sexual offenders. It appears that abuse per se, either physical or sexual, and not other early childhood experience of sexuality, learning, and parental attitudes separated this group of incarcerated sex offenders from a comparable group of non-sexual offenders.

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APPENDIX A

SEX FANTASY QUESTIONAIRE

FANTASY QUESTIONNAIRE

Please indicate how often you fantasize about the themes below at various times, how often you do them, and how often you would like to do them if given the opportunity.

In each column put a number between 0 and 5 to indicate your frequency as follows: Never = 0 Seldom = 1 Occasionally = 2
Sometimes = 3 Often = 4 Regularly = 5

	Daytime fantasies	Fantasies during intercourse or masturbation	Dreams while asleep	Have done in reality	Would like to do in reality
1. Making love out of doors in a romantic setting, e.g. field of flowers, beach at night					
2. Having intercourse with a loved partner					
3. Intercourse with someone you know but have not had sex with					
4. Intercourse with anonymous stranger					
5. Sex with two other people					
6. Participating in an orgy					
7. Being forced to do something					
8. Forcing someone to do something					
9. Homosexual activity					
10. Receiving oral sex					

		Daytime fantasies	Fantasies during intercourse or masturbation	Dreams while asleep	Have done in reality	Would like to do in reality
11.	Giving oral sex					
12.	Watching others have sex					
13.	Sex with an animal					
14.	Whipping or spanking someone					
15.	Being whipped or spanked					
16.	Taking someone's clothes off					
17.	Having your clothes taken off					
18.	Making love elsewhere than bedroom (e.g. kitchen, bathroom)					
19.	Being excited by material or clothing (e.g. rubber, leather, underwear)					
20.	Hurting a partner					
21.	Being hurt by a partner					
22.	Mate-swapping					
23.	Being aroused by watching someone urinate					
24.	Being tied up					
25.	Tying someone up					

		Daytime fantasies	Fantasies during intercourse or masturbation	Dreams while asleep	Have done in reality	Would like to do in reality
26.	Having incestuous sexual relations					
27.	Exposing yourself provocatively					
28.	Transvestism (wearing clothes of the opposite sex)					
29.	Being promiscusous					
30.	Having sex with someone much younger than yourself					
31.	Having sex with someone much older than yourself					
32.	Being much sought after by the opposite sex					
33.	Being seduced as an 'innocent'					
34.	Seducing an 'innocent'					
35.	Being embarrassed by failure of sexual performance					
36.	Having sex with someone of different race					
37.	Using objects for stimulation (e.g. vibrators, candles)					
38.	Being masturbated to orgasm by a partner					

	Daytime fantasies	Fantasies during intercourse or masturbation	Dreams while asleep	Have done in reality	Would like to do in reality
39. Looking at obscene pictures or films					
40. Kissing passionately					

Please give the number of the single theme from the above list you find most exciting.

a) In fantasy _____

b) In reality _____

Do you have a favourite fantasy that we have omitted? (describe briefly)

_____

_____

_____

APPENDIX B

PERSONAL ACTIVITY INVENTORY

Personal Sexual Activity Inventory

Please consider your own sexual experiences and attempt to recall your own thoughts. With this in mind, please answer the following questions as completely as possible in respect to your life experiences prior to incarceration based on pre-prison memory. Please try to answer the questions in the order presented.

---

1. For each factor listed below, please place a check (✓) in the blank under the appropriate column that best applies to you.

AGE

	5 years or younger	Between 5 - 10 years old	Between 10 - 15 years old	Between 15 - 20 years old	20 years or more
a) How old where you when you first learned about sex?					
b) How old where you when you had your first sexual experience?					
c) At what age did you first experience masturbation?					
d) At what age did you first experience intercourse?					

2. While you were growing up, did your parents ever physically abuse you? (Please underline your answer)

Yes No

If yes, how often? (Please underline)

seldom once in a while often all of the time

How old were you when the abuse first occured? _____

3. While you were growing up, did your parents (or other older people) ever sexually assault you? (Please underline)

Yes No

If yes, how often did this occur? (Please underline)

seldom once in a while often all of the time

How old were you when the sexual abuse first occured?

_____

4. How would you describe your upbringing with regards to matters of sex? (Please underline)

very restrictive | slightly restrictive | average | slightly permissive | very permissive

5. How inhibited do you think you are sexually? (Please underline)

very inhibited | slightly inhibited | average | slightly uninhibited | very uninhibited

6. What is the length of the longest sexual relationship that you have ever had? (Please underline)

Duration

1 month or less | 1-6 months | 6-12 months | more than 1 year

7. For each factor listed below, please place a check (✓) in the blank under the appropriate column that best reflects your answer to the following statement:

"The extent of my sexual experience is

	none	little	some	much
a)"kissing, embracing"	___	___	___	___
b)"petting"	___	___	___	___
c)"intercourse"	___	___	___	___
d)"masturbation"	___	___	___	___

8. Have you had intercourse with more than one person? (Please underline)

Yes No

If yes, with how many different persons? (Please underline)

Number of person(s)

only one (1) more person | 2 - 4 people | 5 - 10 people | ten (10) or more persons

9. How sexually satisfied are (were) you with your partner(s)? (Please underline)

not at all satisfied | not very satisfied | reasonably satisfied | very satisfied | totally satisfied

10. Overall, how would you rate your sex life? (Please underline)

not at all satisfactory | not very satisfactory | reasonably satisfactory | very satisfactory | totally satisfactory

11. What is your average frequency of masturbation in an average week? (Please underline)

Average Frequency

0 | 1 | 2 - 5 | 5 - 10 | 10 or more

12. Consider the extent of your own sexual experience. Do you think that you are more, about the same, or less sexually experienced than other men your age? (Please check (✓) one)

_____ a) much less
_____ b) somewhat less
_____ c) about the same
_____ d) somewhat more
_____ e) much more

13. Imagine that you are having the sexual fantasy that you have previously identified as most exciting in the Sex Fantasy Questionnaire during a time that you masturbate. How guilty do you think you would feel about having that sexual fantasy? (Please check (✓) one)

_____ a) very guilty
_____ b) quite guilty
_____ c) moderately guilty
_____ d) just a little guilty
_____ e) not guilty at all

14. How do you feel about people who engage in sexual fantasy? Do you think it is (please underline):

normal | abnormal | no opinion

15. For the following question, please answer only one of either part A or part B. Do not answer both.

PART A

If you have reported experiencing more than five (5) different fantasy themes from the Sex Fantasy Questionnaire on a scale

PART B

If you have never (or rarely) experienced any sexual fantasies, please check (✓) the reason(s) that best describe why you do not have fantasies.

_____ a) Lack of imagination
_____ b) Against values
_____ c) No time
_____ d) Already sex satisfied
_____ e) Not interested in sex
_____ f) Too inexperienced
_____ g) It is not normal to do so
_____ h) Other (Please specify) _____
_____
_____

15. Most of my sexual fantasies originate from (or are incited by): (Please check (✓) the one(s) which best apply to you)

_____ a) Listening to others (i.e., friends or strangers) talk about their fantasies / experiences
_____ b) Viewing television shows, videos, movies, or pictures in books (e.g. Playboy magazine)
_____ c) Reading books or magazine articles (e.g., Playboy magazine)
_____ d) Own imagination
_____ e) Having actually experienced it once before (i.e., from memory of past experiences)
_____ f) Other (Please specify): _____
_____
_____